PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informations, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,448.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
6-30 P.M.				
27th June.	ORIENTAL	5184	BRITANNIA ..	6526
4th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN ..	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
25th "	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA ..	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA ..	9360
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7858	HIMALAYA ..	6899
29th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA ..	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA ..	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
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SIRA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,886	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
SIRA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
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MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 27th June	9th July.
YEDOGHI MARU	...	B. Kon	... 11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	... 23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	... 8th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	... 19th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	... 14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 26th Sept	8th Oct.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 2nd July	9 a.m.
DWARKA	1,695	Sun 28th June	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 29th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahemera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th June, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,261	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	5,046	.....	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,991	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,261	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

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Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5999	B. Bolnarz	25th July 1908.

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ACTING AGENT,
American Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CASTALIA	Sheffo Abrey	6,388	15th July 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5,069	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. F Osborne, R.N.R.	5,121	5th Sept "
CHERSASIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kebo	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Sheffo Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
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Per Bottle, Annas 12.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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FIRE EXTINGUISHER
will instantly extinguish!
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INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember
THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.
"OVER 14,000 MILES."
"THE AUTOCAR" says:
"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles
ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.
14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.
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He refers to an 875 x 105 tyre of the
DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.
Send for List of Revised Prices.
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PREPARED IN OUR OWN FACTORY.
ASSORTED CASES OF THREE DOZEN.
PINTS, PATENT STOPPERED GLASS BOTTLES.
Assortment.
12 MIXED PICKLES. 6 PICALILLI 6 CAULIFLOWER
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PRICE PER CASE OF 3 DOZEN.
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Cash with Order or V. P
WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
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NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
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Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or otherwise Deposits, Dropsies, Dark-coloured Urine, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PASCAL BOOMING D'SILVA and PHILIP PASCAL D'SILVA, have contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned 13 pieces or parcels of vacant land together with the trees standing thereon. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, trust, lease, lien, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toca land or ground, situate at Matunga, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, and New No. B-15289, and New Survey No. 1A 960, and bounded in the East and South by the land of Dajee Pandoo Surve, on the West by the land of Pascal F. Ferreira, and on the North by the land of Thakur Dharamsey Bhawanji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toca land or ground, situate at Matunga, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, 97 and 119, &c., and New No. B-15290, and New Survey No. 4-962, and bounded on the South by the land of Bai Morelbai, wife of Enos Pascal Ferreira, on the West by the land of Daji Pandoo Surve, and on the North and East by the Portuguese Church of Bombay.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toca land or ground, situate at Matunga, containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B-15289, and New Survey No. 1-962 and bounded on the North by the land of Bai Morelbai, wife of Enos Pascal Ferreira, and partly by the land of Miguel Manvel Ferreira, and partly by the land of Dhonda Pandu Survey on the East by the land of Dawsey alias Valji Lodha, and on the West by the land of Daji Pandu Survey.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toca vacant land, situate, lying and being at Matunga, out of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 365 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B-15289 and New Survey No. 1-964, and bounded on the East by the vacant land fifthly described and belonging to the vendors, on the South by the vacant land partly belonging to Dooming S. Ferreira and partly by hut of Meribai, wife of Enos Pascal Ferreira, and on the West by the land of Daji Pandoo Surve, and on the North by the land of Lawrence Joseph Silva.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Toca land or ground, situate, lying and being at Matunga, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B-15289, and New Survey No. 2-964, and bounded on the East by the land of Jaicin J. Barstoo and others and on the South and West by the vacant land, fourthly described and on the North by the land of Lawrence Joseph Silva.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Toca land or ground, situate, lying and being at Matunga, out of Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 628 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B-15289, and New Survey No. 2-964, and bounded on the North and East by the land of Pascal F. Ferreira, and on the South and West by the land of Daji Pandu Survey.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toca vacant land or ground, situate at Matunga, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B-15289, and New Survey No. 6-965, and bounded on the North and West by the land of D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata, on the South by the land of Phillip Dooming D'Silva, and on the East by the land of eighthly described.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Toca land or ground, situate at Matunga, and containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B-15289, and New Survey No. 7965, and bounded on the South by the land of Lawrence J. Silva, on the West by the land seventhly described, and on the East and North by the land of D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata.

NINTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Matunga, containing by admeasurement 350 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B-15289, and New Survey No. 2-965, and bounded on the East by the land of D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata, on the South by the land of Lawrence Joseph Silva, on the West Portuguese Church of Bombay and on the North by the land of Daji Pandu Surve.

TENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land, situate at Matunga, containing by admeasurements 293 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 369, New No. A-4114, and New Survey No. 1/945, and bounded on the East by the land of D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata, on the South by the land of R. J. Tata on the West by the land of J. N. Tata, and on the North partly by the land of Ganjee Bassoo and partly by the land of Lawrence J. Silva.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land or ground, situate at Matunga, and admeasuring 409 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 369, New No. A-4114 and New Survey No. A-949, and bounded by the East by the land of R. J. Tata, On the South by the land of Dooming J. Silva, on the West and North by the land of Ratnoo Ramchand and others.

TWELVETHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land, situate at Matunga, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 369 New No. A-4114, and New Survey No. 1-966, and bound by the West, North and East by the vacant land thirteenthly hereafter described, and on the South by the land of Jaicing J. Baratto and others.

THIRTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land, containing by admeasurement 318 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 369, New No. A-4114, and New Survey No. 2-966, and bounded on the East by the lands of Jaicing J. Baratto and others, on the South by the land twelvethly described, on the West by the land of Dajl Pandu Surve, and on the North by the land of Antone J. De Farr, all which above described pieces of land are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are now in the possession and use of the vendors aforesaid.—DATED THIS 26TH, DAY OF JUNE, 1908.

MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY will JOIN the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, from the 1st July, 1908, and will accept business at Tariff Rates from that date.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverend Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in written particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
Rangoon.
Advocates for the Administrator.
RANGOON, THE 30TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THIS IS IT:

If you desire to become a specialist in business matters—a man who can develop, direct, and utilise all the talents necessary to build a modern business—then you need the following books:—

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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 13 cases white Nainsooks.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Meghjee Anandjee—

6 cases white Nainsooks, ex S. S. "Clan Farquhar."
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J. S. MODY AND CO.
BOMBAY, 27TH JUNE, 1908.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birth day.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 9	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 9	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 9	66 10	49 6	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 3	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BOMANJEE MUNCHERJI GAGRAT, ARDESHIR MUNCHERJI GAGRAT and DINSHAW MUNCHERJI GAGRAT, Trustees of the Deed of Settlement dated the 19th February, 1906, BAI MEHERBAI widow of the late Mr. MUNCHERJI BOMANJI GAGRAT, have contracted TO SELL to our clients the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 1989·09 square yards or thereabouts (Whereof J. Sanders Slater, Esqr. the Official Trustee of Bombay, as representating Bomanji Hormasji Generalna is the present superior lessor) situate at Sleater Road, near Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, together with the two bungalows or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and which bungalows are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3704(1) and Street No. 7, and Ward No. 3704 (2), and Street No. 7A, respectively, and a third bungalow or dwelling-house standing on the Western portion of the said premises and comprised in an indenture of Underlease dated the 21st day of November, 1895, the legal estate whereof is vested in Jamshedji Pestonji Tarachand, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3704(3), and Street No. 7B, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Jamshedji Razanji Mistri, on or towards the East by the Sleater Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abd Satar Haji Oomar, and on or towards the West by a Government Drain and all which said land and premises are now and have for some years past been in the possession and occupation of the said Vendors as Trustees of the said Bai Meherbai, widow of Muncherji Bomanji Gagrat and her tenants.—Dated this 26th day of June, 1906.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced MOTOR DRIVER, capable of driving a Barford and Perkins Motor Roller. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem.

H. J. SYKES, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Thana District.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THANA, 22ND JUNE, 1908.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE 23RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 27th June next, at 4-30 P.M., Standard Time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the audited accounts made up to the 29th February last, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 20th June, to Saturday, 4th July 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. J. EDMONDS,
General Manager.
BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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MISS MAY HEZLETT
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GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

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Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
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COMMENCED IN *The Bombay Gazette* OF JUNE 20th.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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ELWELL'S PRACTICAL BRIDGE. With over 100 Illustrative Hands	5 4
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BRIDGE CATECHISM. By R. H. Brydges, Author of Scientific Whist Cards, etc. ...	2 3
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FOSTER'S BRIDGE MAXIMS...	1 5
THE LAWS OF BRIDGE. (Revised 1904). With Cases and Decisions by the Committee of the Portland Club. Edited by W. Dalton.	0 14
POPULAR BRIDGE PLAYER. By Cut Cavendish, Author of "How to Win" at Bridge ...	0 14
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF
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BY
HOME GORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributer of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)
Now appearing in the *Bombay Gazette.*

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

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Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* of May 8th.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any enquiries by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 917, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Giravam Bombay

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"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Wing, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1163, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information, Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BEST EVAPORATED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Offer at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single ... by Annas 4 "Bombay Gazette" Office, Wodehouse Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate, Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Contractors expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Lascars for General Duties. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants with two guarantees. For Bombay Rs. 8, Mofussil Rs. 7 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Pandit. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—A Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Bobay & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY,"—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete abstract of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHILLIPS & Co. have just received a large Stock of DRYING BOTTLES of various sizes, for keeping Cigars in good condition during the Monsoon. Price from Re. 1 upwards.—PHILLIPS & Co.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the entertainment and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Nana Building. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Mess, Brand new appointed Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-4-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 46 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Morning. Rs. 10 per annum inclusive of postage.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
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ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
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UNDER
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Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
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A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
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FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000
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and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."
Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.
COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.
COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.
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Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
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WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

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ESTABLISHED 1896,
HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.
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LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination. Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

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MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

A GUN, for saluting purposes, by the Dharampur State. The weight of the gun to be about 4 cwt. and length from 4 to 5 feet. Any one who can supply such a Gun should correspond with the Undersigned.

S. G. JAYAKAR,
Dewan, Dharampur State.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED, a PARTNER, in a well known Soda Water Factory, with a capital of Rs. 5,000. Factory at present conducted by a English Lady. For further Particulars. Apply to

S. R. BOTTLEWALL

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. "For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, *High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name

Address

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott'e of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE partial collapse of the Premises at Esplanade Road, has necessitated, having regard to the comfort of visitors, the

MARVELLOUS SHOWROOMS

with its

MATCHLESS LATEST NOVELTIES,

to be temporarily REMOVED (by the courtesy of Mr. G. P. Stavrides) to the Oriental Carpet Depot,

AT

36, MEADOW STREET.

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.,

BOMBAY

AND

POONA,

11, East Street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sealda 3,438 tons, Captain R. H. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's, Haidary, 1,563 tons, Captain F. D. Lorne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 1 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 26.

Asgard	2712	Reumann	T Morrison & Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin	T Jeewandas
Budree	1489	London	Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels	3588	Schmehl	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintosh & Co
Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai
Firooze	2005	Watson	Bo & P S N Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Garryvall	2455	McClure Stream 13-6	W & A G & Co
Laburn	2293	Ross	W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
Lawada	2124	Lane...Calcutta	M M & Co
Monsoori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mofoc'o	2476	Boxhall	F M & Co
Nowrel Bahr	178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Oriental	3085	Palmer ...Aden	27-6 P & O Co
Shahalum	1918	Davison M'tins	Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	Shah S N Co of India
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nixon & Co
Siren	1675	Tipper	M M & Co
Strathfillan	2810	Hilton	W & A Graham & Co
Shah Nasir	2555	Revill	Shah S N Co of India
Shirala	3400	Scott	M M & Co
Thornbeck	2348	Shotton Calcutta	24-6 Shipping W & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Thompson	T Morrison & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	...N F F		Muir & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	1-7	F M & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood	...N F K		Nixon & Co
D & E Chanda	...3951	Tice	...Antwerp	...3-7	M M & Co
F Kageshima Maru	3372	Carawa	Kobe	28-6	N Y Kaisha
G Hoseinee	698	Gordin	...Busreh	27-6	B & P S N Co
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	4-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Castello	...2309	Runton	...Hull	.....	26-6 F Muir & Co
M Bas Bera	2497	Morris	...M'borough	5-7	W & A G & Co
N Ivydene	...2277	Yule	.....	London	6-7 Bombay Co
O Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	...Z'bar	...29-6	A Strandes
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	2-7	W & A G & Co

H W V D

Dwarka	1659	Moxon	K'chi	26-6	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	...547	Ahmed	...M'goa	27-6	B & S N Co Ld
Babaduri	829	Fakeera	.....	...N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	...524	Mahomed	B'nager	27-6	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside M

Rydal Hall	...2139	Jones	.....	N F	10-7 K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Linga	943	McDiarmid	...K'chi	...30-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Cal'tta	..4786	Rae	...L'pool	26-6 K N & Co
3	Mazagon	3279	Lowe	Calcutta	...27-6 M M & Co
4	Sandon Hall	3293	Main	...K'chi	25-6 K Nixon & Co
6	Ujina	3426	Brocq	.....N F	..... M M & Co
8	Koerber	...3250	Foresti	...Trieste	1-7 A L S N Co
9	Clan Urquhart	3757	M'pherson	A'werp	27-6 FM&Co
10 & 11	Egypt	...4178	Summers	...London	4-7 P & O Co
16	Goalpara	1358	Bishop	...Busreh	29-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Haidary s.	Lorne	Mauritius, June 2
	Sealda s	Brown	Bangoon, June 5

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	City of Calcutta s.	Rae	Liverpool &c
	Castello s.	Runton	Hull via Karachi
	Braunfels s	Schmidt	Calcutta &c

The steamer Morocco for Hull, began to load on Thursday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Chisholm arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 23rd instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Chyebassa left Gibralter on the morning of the 25th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Dunera left Suez on the morning of the 25th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Takasaki left Moji for Hongkong on the 24th instant and Moyori left Colombo for Bombay and is due here on Monday 29th idem.

The German East Africa Line Steamer President left Delagoa Bay for Bombay on the 25th inst.

The P and O Steamer Delhi with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p m on Sunday the 28th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
20	Blake	Calcutta
21	Flamingo	Calcutta
21	Clan Macdougall	Liverpool
22	Hymettus	Melbourne
23	Palamcotta	Negapatam
23	Pentakota	Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
23	Rance	W S Corran	Cheribon
	Tara	A H Acheson	Rangoon
	Riverdale	G G Hay	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

24	Bangala	D Mackfadyen	Rangoon
	Nawab	J H Benson	Bombay
	Vedra	H Tucker	.....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FURLEY—June 20, the wife of R. Gwynne Furley, of a daughter.

GOUGH.—June 19, at Dunga Gali, the wife of Capt W. G. K. Gough, 15th Sikhs, of a son.

STIMSON—June, 23 at 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta, a son to W. H. and Mrs. Stimson.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—June 16, at Maple Hayes Cottage, Mussoorie, Walter Campbell (late Bengal Police).

EDWARDS—June 19, at Chadarghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, of Pneumonia, Herbert William, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, aged 43 years, 7 months and 5 days. Deeply regretted.

HOGAN—June 22, at his residence, 19 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad, Garrett Hogan, aged 79 years.

MOIR—June 19, at Quetta, of enteric, Eva O'duin Gavin, dearly loved wife of Captain J. E. Moir, 10th Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

H. T. BINKS.

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11-2m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-56m., 4-54a.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Phillips and Company, annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4-30 p. m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana 'A' Team vs. Y.M.C.A. 'B' Team vs. R. I. M. Dockyard.

Football, The Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 11-40m., 11-19a. Low water, 4-35m., 5-35a.

P. and O. steamer "Peninsular", with English mails of 12th instant, due to arrive at 2 p.m.

Public meeting to protest against adoption of Standard Time, Madhav Baug, 4 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, June 29.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Buildings, 5-30 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, Rampart Row, 2 and 2-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-17m. 11-58a. Low water, 5-12m., 6-14a.

Tuesday, June 30.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-52m., 0-4a. Low water, 5-47m., 6-52a.

Wednesday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-0 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana, Mud Sports, Maidan, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 0-34m., 1-24a. Low water, 6-21m., 7-29a.

Thursday, July 2.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 5m; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 1-8m., 1-54a. Low water, 6-54m., 8-6a.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Catholic employes of the Government Central Press will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. Roch for preservation from plague etc., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabool, to-morrow at 9-30 (S. T.), when the Rev. Fr. Candes has generously consented to preach in English as well as Konkani.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	La Matichebe ..... Borel Clerc
Overture	The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe
Valse	Doman Wellen ..... J Ivanovici
Selection	Veronique ..... Andre Messager
Song	The Lost Chord ..... Sir A. Sullivan
Reminiscences of the	Plantation ... Chambers
Summer Idyll	Hiawatha ..... Moret

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.

Arrest of a Native Pressman.

The last number of the "Hind Swarajya" newspaper had in its imprint a statement to the effect that it was printed and published by one Thackar Haridas Karsondas at the Sumati Printing Press in Kalbadevi Road. The police made inquiries and found that there was no such press or printer in existence. The Detectives, however, found out that that number of the newspaper was printed in a particular place which had been given no name and that one Vasanji Dayal was the manager of that place.

Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department with his Sub-Inspector Petizara proceeded to the place yesterday with a warrant and arrested Vasanji Dayal on a charge of abetting in the offence of making a false declaration under Sections 3 and 14 of the Press Act.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Oriental," Captain B. W. H. Snow, will sail to-day for Aden, with the English Mail of the 27th June, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Atkinson, Mr R O	Maxwell, Maj and Mrs
Boddy, Mr E S L	McMans, Mr J
Barnes, Mrs and 2 children	Murray, Maj H C O
Carter, Mr G M	Pyke, Mr A W
Cole, Maj E H	Payne, Mr H A H
Clark, Mr W J	Rees, Mr
Gregory, Mrs Walter	Rivett-Carnac, Col E H
Howells, Mr	Sanders-Slater, Mr J
Jones, Mr W E	Stirling, Mr
Kely, Mr A	Sachse, Mr F A
Knight, Lieut	Wilkinson, Mr W
Kepple, Mr T R H	Wakefield, Mr H E A

THE Bishop of London, speaking of work among the poor of London, said that personal service was wanted. He had sent honeymoon couples to spend their honeymoon in the East End—and they had never come back.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The depression, which was over the East Central Provinces, is now shown over East Central India and the adjacent Districts of the Central Provinces and has given general rain in the Central Provinces. In places the falls has been heavy.

The rainfall, due to the Bay current, has been general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Assam and Chota Nagpur, and, local, in Central Burma and Bengal.

The Arabian Sea current has caused rain, only on the Southern half of the West Coast of the Peninsula, in addition to rain in the Central Provinces.

The prineipal rainfall amounts are—Moulmein, Rangoon and Bassein, two inches; Toungoo, one inch; Theyetmyo, three-quarters of an inch; Minbu, Akyab, Cherrapoonjee, Jalpaiguri, Seoni, and Hoshangabad, one and a half inches; Pendra, two inches; Pachmarhi and Chanda, three inches; Nagpur, five inches; Amraoti, two inches; Raipur, one inch; Jubbulpore, half an inch.

Skies continued to be clear in Upper India, clouds have become light on the East Coast, but in the rest of the country they are moderately to heavily overcast.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and the Western half of the Central Provinces, West Central India and the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Upper Burma, North-east India, Gujarat and South Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Colaba. In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	15·02	12·70	12·43	10·45
Thursday, 26th June 1908	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	15·02	12·70	12·43	10·45
Up to same date last year...	22·87	23·95	23·35	21·29

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 26.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 0	14 19	9 63	19 93

TROUBLE IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.

"In the opinion of the "Toyo Keizai," the instances of insubordination which have been so rife recently in the Japanese Army may be attributed on the one hand to the diffusion of education amongst the soldiers and the consequent growth of the spirit of individual rights and self-respect, and on the other hand, to the fact that, despite the growth of this idea amongst the men, the education or conception of the officers has not quite kept pace with it, so as to sufficiently appreciate the change and to adopt means to meet the needs of the situation," says the "Japan Weekly Chronicle."

"Respect for individual rights and liberty does not necessarily conflict with discipline in the Army, inasmuch as the latter is essentially based on the keeping of order among groups of men. Military discipline, to be properly enforced, however, requires men who are thoroughly conversant with its spirit. In the hands of incompetent persons it is apt to be abused. An army of educated men cannot be controlled by the same system of discipline as is applied to a force made up of an ignorant rabble. It was not so very long ago that most of the men enrolled as conscripts were ignorant and illiterate, and it was perhaps not unnatural that the officers treated these men as little better than slaves.

JAPANESE OFFICERS AND THEIR MEN.

"The times and conditions have changed, but this is not always recognised, and it is noticeable that the treatment of the men by their officers has not improved in proportion to the progress the former have made in education as well as in their conception of individual rights and personal liberty. It is a case of new wine in old bottles. Herein must lie the true cause of the insubordination in the Army. It is advicable, concludes the "Toyo Keizai," that the treatment of soldiers should be improved by the education of the officers to appreciate the requirements of the case.

"This is a very interesting view of the situation. It will be seen that while the Tokyo periodical declines to accept the view that Socialist ideas have permeated the Army, it admits that the spirit of individual liberty and personal rights has become very evident of late years. The prevalence of that spirit in the Army is attributed to the extension of education among the masses. This is true, but there can be no doubt that the association of men in large groups, under conditions which negate the idea of personal liberty and repress individuality, must have a strong tendency to encourage the more extreme form of the Socialism which in its milder aspect the writer would seem to approve. Conscription and compulsory military service will undoubtedly have the same disintegrating effect in Japan as in Europe.

AN EXPLODED ENGLISH FICTION.

"Education and industrialism do not consort well with militarism and compulsion. Measures such as the nationalisation of the railways and the monopolisation of industries give a lead to a more logical socialism which can hardly fail to have its effect among masses of men with a good deal of time on their hands and possibly in some cases embittered by harsh treatment. The authorities encourage the processioning and sake-drinking which occurs when men are drawn in the conscription, but it is well known that private banquets and warm congratulations are more common among those who escape. The notion sedulously cultivated by the compulsory service party in England that the Japanese differs from the European in that he enjoys sacrificing two or three of the best years of his life at the shrine of military patriotism is now an exploded fiction."

IN a large warehouse in Queen Victoria street, City, the following notice has been posted:—"No Politics in Business. Why wait for Parliament to alter business hours? These premises will be open at 8 a.m. and will close at 5-30 p.m. from June 1 to October 1."

THE Marylebone Guardians are to be asked to utilise, for the accommodation of officers, special buildings now set apart for the use of elderly married paupers. This step has been taken because the old married couples in the workhouse refuse to live together.

HIGHEST RENTS IN THE WORLD.

"I have been told by well-informed persons," says Mr. Maurice Low in the "Morning Post," "that in some parts of New York City rentals are higher than anywhere else in the world, and it is not difficult to understand the reason for it. The island of Manhattan, on which New York stands, is wedge-shaped; long, and narrow, incapable of expanding east and west because it is bounded by two rivers, and only able to extend itself to the north. 'Down-town' New York runs to the point of the wedge, and it is 'down-town' New York that is the business section of the metropolis. It is here that bankers and business men have their offices, and as the city grows in population every year, and there are more business firms seeking offices, space becomes more precious, and rents naturally appreciate. If it were not for the 'skyscraper,' those huge twenty, thirty, and now forty storey buildings that make such a striking picture to the stranger from across the water who catches his first glimpse of the metropolis from the deck of an ocean liner, New York would long ago have exceeded its facilities for the transaction of business. That is why New York builds skyscrapers. There is not ground enough for it to spread longitudinally, so it piles storey on storey, and rises horizontally. Every year sees the height of buildings increased to keep pace with the growing demands of commerce.

"The most expensive piece of property in the world is said to be at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street, which is the financial heart of the New World, and, roughly speaking, corresponds to 'the City,' as the term is used in London—the historic one-mile square that clusters about the Bank of England. In a big building on this corner is a little cigar shop, whose proprietors pay the modest rental of £8,000 a year, which averages £7 per square foot per annum. One of the striking features about New York rents is the enormous sums paid for space by petty industries which, it would seem, could not possibly make money enough to meet the rent, not to mention the wages of employees and profits; but their owners grow rich instead of ending in the bankruptcy court. In the building which is the terminus of the tube connecting New York with New Jersey, which was thrown open to the public recently, a 'boot-blacking corporation' pays £2,000 a year on a twelve year lease."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—28TH JUNE, 1908.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns—284—270—315.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in E.
Anthem—"O Gladsome Light"—Sullivan.
Hymns—432—27.
Collections for—Choir Fund.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase—60.
Hymns—131—623.
Anthem—99—The Lord is full of compassion.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—221, 462, 324.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—414, 415, 50, 427, 462.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev. H. E. Gawden.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. H. E. Gawden.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—172, 226, and 10.
Psalm—67.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins—Litany—Plain.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher—S. H. Kearsey.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist 208, 560, 107.
11 a. m.—Parade Service 626, 228, 446.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon 630, 223, 417.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Monday.
8 a. m.—St. Peter Day.
8 a. m.—Matins Daily.

ECZEMA MADE HER GIVE UP WORK

Hands, Arms, and Feet Affected—Medical Treatment Made Hands Swell and Run Water—Was as Helpless as a Baby—Followed a Neighbour's Advice and Her

CURE BY CUTICURA HAS BEEN PERMANENT

"My daughter, Mrs. Hannah Austin, lives with me, and in September, 1906, something came on her hands and feet which a doctor said was eczema. He gave her a box of ointment which caused her hands to swell and run water. She was in a dreadful state and as helpless as a baby. A neighbour, whose child had had a similar disease on the head, recommended me to try Cuticura Ointment. Finding that it did her good, we went on trying Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. Being employed in the mills as a silk worker, my daughter had had to give up work for a fortnight, but after using Cuticura Remedies for a few days she was able to resume her occupation. The disease not only affected her hands and feet but went up to her elbows. In all she had two tablets of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment (some of which is still left), and one bottle of Cuticura Pills. There has been no return of the distressing eruption and she is now working regularly. Mrs. Margaret Doxey, 43, Broad St., Leek, Staffordshire, June 19, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

LET MOTHERS KNOW

That a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single anointing with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, will afford instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, worn-out mothers when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvents Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/- per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the

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mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the most reliable self-raising flour

BECAUSE—the raising ingredients keep much better in "Paisley Flour" than when mixed with ordinary flour.

"Paisley Flour" does not fail in its work.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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BEYNON & CO., 55, Esplanade Rd.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE KANKINARA OUTRAGE.

The "Englishman":—The latest bomb outrage indicates that the condition of affairs in Bengal is even worse than had been supposed. If the throwing of the bomb or bombs at the second-class compartment of the train is connected with the general activity of the anarchist propagandists it indicates clearly that these people have resources which have not yet been menaced by the police action. In other words we must conclude that there is still a directing centre of this abominable conspiracy untouched by the seizures which have been made. Further it would indicate ominously that this directing activity was now seeking to intimidate the non-official section of the British population. The incident therefore, if this view is to be taken, assumes a seriousness which cannot well be exaggerated. Much of this seriousness is due to the way in which a certain section of the Anglo-Bengali press is endeavouring to make heroes and martyrs of the wretched young men who have already brought themselves within the grip of the law. We are utterly unable to conceive how any sane person can indirectly applaud cowardly assassination—the hurling of bombs in the dark—as a rehabilitation of the Bengali character. Those misguided writers who indulge in this abuse of language are inflicting an intolerable wrong upon the better minded section of their fellows. They are adding the strongest arguments to those which go to prove that the Bengali is at present totally unfit for any share in the Government of his country. A race which makes its heroes of assassins is below the level of civilised humanity and must be content to remain there till it has purged itself of its faults and weaknesses. Such is the conclusion to which a perusal of these papers must inevitably drive any one capable of connected thought. We are, however, glad to notice that there are Anglo-Bengali journals capable of a saner view of things. We would especially direct attention to the article in the "Hindu Patriot" which we reproduce in another column, and to the excerpt from the "Indian Nation" which concludes with the very appropriate advice: "Let no elegies be sung over the memories of craven, crouching assassins."

The other view of this outrage is that it has no connection with the general campaign of political assassination, but is the outcome of private pique or sense of grievance. In support of this view it is put forward that there have been difficulties and disputes in a Kankinara Mill, and that these have produced an animus against the European staff of the mill. At present there are no means of determining how far this is the case, though if it is, the method of assassination has once more demonstrated its hideous futility, since the victims of the outrage are admitted to have had no connection with the events alleged to have been the ultimate cause of this murderous attack. If however this theory of private as opposed to political grievance is well based, the affair assumes the utmost gravity. Under this aspect the ordinary mill employee has learnt to imitate the methods of the anarchist. The pamphlet purporting to be an issue of the "Jugantar" which on Monday we handed over to the authorities contains full and explicit instructions for the making of bombs. Such a pamphlet falling into the hands of one who is suffering from some imaginary wrong, and whose mind has been inflamed by the pseudo-sympathy with assassination expressed by so many of our contemporaries, might well lead to the construction of some of these dastardly engines of murder. As is well pointed out by our Anglo-Bengali contemporary this condition of affairs must inevitably lead in time to a European reaction, Much as we deplore such a state of feeling we deem it absolutely necessary to point out that feeling still runs very high among a certain section of the European population and if attacks on private persons are to be added to those on officials this feeling is bound to translate itself into action. That such action would be ill-advised there can be little doubt. Hitherto the loyal population has exhibited commendable self-restraint but there is a growing impression among both Europeans and Indians that it "does not pay to be loyal." We can only trust that the author of this latest crime will be speedily caught and so promptly dealt with as to demonstrate clearly that it does not pay to be an assassin.

FORCED LABOUR IN EGYPT.

The "Madras Mail":—Of all theoretical propositions laid down for the misguidance of practical mankind the immortal statement of Thomas Jefferson that all men are created equal is perhaps the most mischievous. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are declared to be the inalienable birthright of everyman who, be he the autocrat of the Russias or be he aboriginal savage, comes by the same natural process naked and helpless into the world. Applied to the abstract man—the Purusha of the Upanishads—the doctrine may be "self-evident," but the individual man is the product of the social system to which he belongs and no amount of abstract reasoning can dissociate him from it or justify him in ignoring the conditions to which he is the heir. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are relative terms. Even in Nature the deer lives more or less by permission of the tiger, and little birds by the consent of the hawk, and it is questionable whether a man living under the rule of an autocrat who has absolute power of life and death, and who does not abuse that power, would be justified in rebellion to vindicate his inalienable birthright. The reasonable pursuit of happiness may also be incompatible with uncontrolled liberty; and liberty itself, as every one knows, cannot be different things in different States.

The "corvee" as it existed in Egypt, or to use the less objectionable Arabic term the "aouna" (compulsory assistance), was intended mainly to ensure the removal of mud from the Nile canals after the river had gone down; and it is therefore comparable to the Indian system of "kudimaramat." Lord Cromer considers that "the system of exacting taxes in the form of manual labour is a bad one in this respect, that it is singularly liable to abuse." In Egypt the special abuses were of two kinds. Many of the privileged classes contributed towards the work neither in men nor in money, with the result that "the burden falls on the remainder with extreme severity." Moreover, reluctance to work was visited, not by the exaction of a money ransom but by the plentiful use of the "courbash," and even where money payment was accepted, and in spite of a decree rendering almost everyone liable to the service "the law was evaded by the rich and rigorously enforced on the poor." It was therefore resolved to substitute free for forced labour, and when the "corvee" was practically abolished "it was felt that if once the fellah was relieved from the obligation of scooping up mud with his fingers from the bottom of a clay drain, under penalty of being flogged if he refused to scoop, it would be difficult for the united Powers of Europe to make him resume his former task." And he goes on to praise the act by which "the Anglo-Saxon race insisted that the labourer should be paid for his work and that he should not be flogged if he did not wish to work."

Was there then no middle course? How comes it that he who took a large share in abolishing the "corvee" in Egypt actually resigned because his views were not accepted—how comes it that Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff signed a document which speaks of "kudimaramat" as a valuable institution? If it be conceded that in all forced labour there is a measure of slavery, the Egyptian system was rampant slavery, while the Indian system is a mild and beneficial serfdom. Both were consecrated by immemorial custom, but while the "compulsory" service in Egypt was forced from the unwilling fellah by the "courbash," the Indian ryot, to his great credit, does much of the work voluntarily. The Egyptian fellah was driven and bullied to save his richer neighbour's privilege; the Indian ryot bears the burden share and share alike. It is this this that makes the "corvee" a scourge in Egypt, and "kudimaramat" a blessing in India. "Much," says the Irrigation Commission, "is not required, merely the attention that will prevent rapid deterioration—the stitch in time that will save nine. They are all petty works... digging up prickly pear on the bunds or channels, clearing silt from tank sluices or from channels... The point is that the works are so petty and so scattered, that such repairs cannot be carried out by departmental agency; and that if they are to be done at all, it is by enforcing on those who derive benefit from them a responsibility which is no new thing, but in accordance with ancient custom." Again:—"The more the State, has risen to a sense of its obligatton, the more have the people become unmindful of their own; so that "kudimaramat" has almost ceased to exist, and no care is taken even to retard the progress of deterioration."

On the one hand we have Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff abolishing the "hateful" "corvee" in the teeth of the European Powers; on the other hand the same Sir Colin strikes a note of warning as to the gradual extinction of this "valuable institution." For the "corvee" or "aouna" or "kudimaramat"—call it what you will—is like Schiller's fire, the mild and beneficent servant of man while under control but a terrible scourge when that control is removed. The Decree of the 25th January, 1881, aimed only at establishing on Egyptian lines very much what we recognise as the "kudimaramat" system. It failed because the Pashas and Mondirs either could not or would not enforce it. The milder legislation of Act I of 1858, justly enforced without oppression by an upright Government and loyally carried out by the ryots, has proved in India a valuable assistance to the State.

There is no more important subject than irrigation and there is no branch of it that the administrator should look to with greater vigilance than the healthy continuance of "kudimaramat." The ryot luckily for himself, has not yet learned the mischievous and misapplied doctrine that all men are created equal: he recognises his own humble position in the State, and he looks for his protector to the District Officer, who, if he is worth anything, is fully alive to his grave responsibilities, in spite of the gibe of the irresponsible tub-thumper that he draws a huge salary for signing his name to the works of his clerks. And the institution of "kudimaramat" carries with it this attendant blessing, that it inculcates a much needed principle of self-help and, of mutual assistance. There is no more invigorating sight than that of the village ryots working together in a river bed, digging a river channel for miles along the bed, though the first flood will obliterate it, cheerfully carrying out their appointed task and bearing their appointed burden. It is a cry too often raised by latter-day politicians who would like to abolish the Government that this very Government should come to the help of this or that community by providing State-aided schools, technical institutions, agricultural farms, and the rest of it. Their zeal for the particular point on which they are engaged, blinds them to the fact that self-help is the true spirit of "Swadeshi," that that is the goal to which they must painfully attain, sometimes going astray on wrong paths, and that till they have learnt to help themselves they cannot hope to govern themselves. That is the lesson that "kudimaramat" teaches in its humble way, and if this institution fall into decay there will be added to the record of India "one task more declined, one more footpath untrod."

DISAFFECTION OF MILL HANDS.

The "Statesman":—While it would be premature to assert definitely that the bomb outrage at Kankinara was wholly unconnected with the propaganda of the Bengal Anarchists it is safe to say that all the known facts point to the conclusion that the would be murderer was in this instance actuated by some personal grudge against one or more of the European assistants employed in the mills at Kankinara. The use of spikes which are part of the combing machines in jute mills suggests that the bomb was made by some one working at one of the mills or by some person who was supplied with materials by a millhand. It is moreover a fact, which must be well known to the mill operatives and clerical staff, that the train attacked was one in which European assistants are accustomed to return from Calcutta. We have the further consideration that for various reasons the mill workers have come to regard the European staffs with marked hostiltty and suspicion, feelings which found expression, about three months ago in a remarkable riot. The operatives, it may be remembered, were led to believe that the European assistants at one mill had set their huts on fire, and under the influence of this delusion they rushed to destroy the factory and were only repelled when they were met with a volley from the guns of the European staff. It is quite possible that this incident has rankled in the minds of the strikers or those who instigated the riot. On the other hand, it is stated that not one of the three passengers in whose carriage the bomb fell was in any way connected with the disturbance of two months ago, or with the insult recently offered to a Bengali, woman in the Kankinara neighbourhood, by a European assistant. This difficulty may be accounted for by the theory of mistaken identity, for experience shows that bomb-throwers take very little care to ensure that their missiles strike the victims for whom they are really intended. But, whatever may have been the motive of the crime, the affair has an unpleasant significance in so far as it demonstrates that the use of bombs has apparently come to be considered a safe and easy method of taking revenge, and that the knowledge of explosives has spread far and wide. The incident fully justifies the passing of the Explosive Substances Act and we can only hope that the author of the hideous crime perpetrated at Kankinara will be caught and receive the full benefit of the rigorous penalties which the Act provides.

STORIES OF THE STREET.

It is sometimes an easy matter to fool the public but you can't keep it up very long and every time a man is fooled another sceptic is made. Scepticism is allowable when reading in home newspapers about some incident occurring in a distant part of the world, but the circumstances are entirely different when refers to some one in Bombay, friends and neighbours, people we know, whom we can see, and with whom we can talk it over.

Dr. G. Chandoobhoy, L.M. & S., Dispensary, 158, Khadak, opp. Khoja Jamatkhana, says:—It is gratifying to note that out of the many preparations for the cure of urinary and kidney complaints, I have found Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the best, especially for gravel, which is now-a-days a very common disease or disorder. The medicine being in the from of pills is easily taken by patients, who as a rule soon tire of liquid medicines. The merit of this preparation is its strongest recommendation.

They restore health to the delicate kidney organism, helping the kidneys to purify the blood and remove the liquid poison that cause backache, rheumatism, urinary trouble, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

OUT OF WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Experience of a "Deadbeat" Clerk.

Perhaps some readers of "The Weekly Scotsman" would like to known what it feels like to be "out of collar" in South Africa at present writes "Vaccus Viator" in that Journal and, incidentally, the relation of a few of my experiences may "gave pause" to the intending emigrant, who rashly imagines that without capital and with nothing but this "strong right arm," he will push his way to fortune in these time even as so many have done of yore. For the "good old times" are gone, and there are hundreds of strong and capable, aye, and willing men, who at the present moment are only too glad if they can earn a mere subsistence on the "parritch" of South Africa, the wholesome, if none too savoury, "mealie pap."

I was "retrenched"—a very common and somewhat elastic term now, I fear, but still true with regard to thousands—from an office desk some two years ago, and since then have had as many of the "slings and arrows" as would satiate many a bigger appetite than mine. Failing in my forlorn hope of finding other clerical work, I had perforce to fall back on the "relief works" near Cape Town, and after a few weeks of wielding pick and shovel—no easy matter for a poor ink slinger—I reached the much envied position of policeman, with the responsible duty of assisting to keep order among some of the "hardest cases" of the Empire, for among them were the drugs of Cape Town, as cosmopolitan a crew of jail-birds as could be seen anywhere. In passing I might state that I was attacked there one night by a "dop-sodden" navvy, and only saved myself from at least a week or two in hospital by a pretty vigorous application of my "shillalah."

ACROSS THE KAROO.

Getting tired of this, and absolutely disgusted with the state of Cape Town and its neighbourhood, I cleared out one night along with another Scotsman to tempt fortune in a walk across the bare Karoo, with Kimberley—which had not then been scourged with the recent and violent epidemic of retrenchment—as our objective. Our boots and clothing were good, the early autumn weather of April pleasant and the first part of the journey, through the pretty vineyard district of the western province, offered no hardships and few discomforts.

We passed through the pretty towns of Paarl, Worcester, and Wellington, which stand in a well-watered and fertile district. We were then nearing our last sixpence, and I remember we once helped to eke out the loaf of bread we usually bought for the day's rations by catching a few fish in one of the rivers with the aid of a few hooks we found. I tied one to the end of the sjambok I carried, while my chum used his, out-laces—or what was left of them—for the purpose. We got enough for a good meal, and had some brambles we discovered for dessert.

Then the time came when we had to ask for "free rations"—an awful ordeal, especially at first. We did very little banqueting on the journey; indeed, we considered ourselves lucky if we could make our half-a-loaf per day each. Once my friend went to a big railway hotel on the way, owned by rather a well known colonial Scot, and was, at the invitation of the Japanese cook, having rather a sumptuous time of it, when, alas, the banquet was rudely disturbed by a little girl, whose keen eyes spotted him sitting in the shadow of the stoop! Unfortunately he was still at the soup, which was very hot. The kiddy brought in her train the Scot manageress, who rated him roundly in good "braid Scot," the cook also coming in for a vigorous snare of the tirade. My friend "fled incontinently," as the magazine stories have it, his threat badly burnt in his efforts to get the soup at least safely stowed away, while he had also the misfortune to fall and hurt his knee cap.

HARD WORK AT KAFFIR'S PAY.

On we went over the dreary, monotonous Karoo reckoning our mileage by the number of gangers' court as we had passed each day, and doing a considerable amount of belt tightening. Passing through the Karoo villages of Laingsburg and Beaufort West, we at length found the work we had sought so long in vain with a Dutchman, who was fencing in part of the line. We worked there most of the winter for a mere Kaffir's pay, living in a tent, and suffering from the cold and unaccustomed hard work. Sunrise to sunset were the hours, and as we had to do our own cooking after hours, we had not much time for recreation, even had it been possible to get any. I think I had several new skins on my hands through handling crowbars and heavy iron straining posts in the early morning and during cold days, for it can be cold on the Karoo—a piercing dry, cold, that penetrates to the bones. We worked our clothes into rags, and after about five months of it all I could show for my labour was a cheap suit of store clothes.

What a number of tramps of all sorts and conditions visited our camp in the veldt. Some of them quite professionals, though they must make a very poor living in such a wilderness.

I parted with my friend there, and again headed for Kimberley with the slop suit aforesaid, a pair of ammunition boots, and about 30s as my sole assets.

AMONG BITTER FOES.

Going on, I found employment on a Dutch farm. The people were bitterly anti-English, more especially the women folk, and these latter gave me a very rough time. I worked at all kinds of farm labour living in the meantime not much better than a Kaffir. The old woman was a perfect virago, an Englishman being to her as a red rag to a bull. Being able to speak Dutch, I could converse with them freely, and if their sentiments are those of the majority of the Dutch people in South Africa, I am afraid conciliation is yet a thing of the indefinite future, the loyal professions and platitudes of Dutch politicians notwithstanding. These people were quite convinced that English money had done what English arms never could do and that the Boers had been bought off all round from Cronje to Louis Botha. According to them, the English flag will fly no further north than Sinstown in ten years' time. I tried to avoid politics as much as possible while there, but it seemed to be a favourite subject with them. I was very glad to get away after a few months.

I was little better off, but at least I had my fare to Kimberley, with the prospect of being among English people again. As I feared, it was useless to look for anything to do there, the great retrenchment having just taken place. I interviewed one or two acquaintances, not without some influence in the town; but it was hopeless. I stayed about a week, and then took my rug and a few spare clothes, and set off to try my luck on the river diggings. I intended to take anything that offered, even pick and shovel work.

HUNTING FOR DIAMONDS.

At Barkly I met an old doctor, digging along with his son and another young fellow from the colony. They were doing badly. He had a Cape cart, but one of the horses had gone to keep the pot boiling. He extended to me the usual diggers' hospitality for the night, and next day I left for Harrisdale, where I heard that things were brighter. Here I was fortunate to meet a retired officer, with whom I had many mutual acquaintances. He was not doing so well himself at that time, but he got me a sort of billet with the store-keeper here. I do his cooking for him, and also work a claim "on the halves."

I have not space to describe the process of diamond finding in full, but, briefly, all the larger stones and sand are sieved out, and the remaining gravel either washed in a rotary machine, or gravitated in a sieve by hand, when the havier gravel, among which, of course, are the diamonds, if any collect in the centre. The expense of starting is very small; the claim licence is only five shillings per month, while one also has to pay a digger's licence of five shillings per quarter.

The digging here is somewhat "flukey," however. One may dig for months without getting a colour, and then suddenly strike quite a small pocket. The whole thing strikes one as being a huge gamble. Only a small percentage do really well, the majority of diggers struggling along on mealie pap, with an occasional feast of tinned meats when a small stone turns up. It is the gambling spirit, I think, which keeps so many at the game. "Once a digger always a digger" is a common saying. However, some do very well indeed, One man sold out here for £2,000 a few weeks ago. The life is pleasant; no one seems to hurt himself with overwork, and it is nice being so near Vaal River, where one can get good swimming and fishing for barbel, yellow fish etc. Labour is cheap; one can get a good "boy" for 10s. or less a week, while the native women do washing, etc., for a trifle. There are a good many Dutchmen here with their wives and families—a not too provident lot. One man I know got a £25 stone a few weeks ago, and next week hadn't the 5s. to pay for his licence. "Dop" brandy accounted for a great deal of it. There are quite a number of ex-Army officers on the diggings, and they seem to take quite kindly to the life.

A COMPARATIVE PARADISE.

I regret that I did not come to the fields when I was possessed of some capital, as unless you go in for it on a too extravagant scale, you at least cannot lose much at the game. Of course, you must be able to put up with a rough and rather comfortless life but one gets used to that in this country. We have football matches occasionally, and plenty of bridge, so the life is not so tedious. Compared with what I have already gone through it seems a paradise, and it will serve till something better turns up. It is infinitely better than starving in the towns in a hopless attempt to find employment there. Digging requires less capital than any other venture I know of, and though many fail, one man's chance is as good as another's.

I have written enough to give some idea, of what a man "out of harness" has to put up with in this country at present. I don't doubt for a moment that South Africa has a great future before it, but am not sanguine that prosperity will return very soon. It is certain, at any rate, that the days of booms are over. I don't see that the Boer Governments are going to remedy matters much. The Boers are essentially a farming race and that industry will probably claim more than its fairshare of ligislative attention, to the neglect or detriment of others.

But, "confound their politics!" I'll just keep pegging along and hope for the best, and perhaps some day Dame Fortune may smile again and give a "pair desvil" the much-longed for opportunity of seeing "Auld Reekie" again.

FORGED OLD MASTERS.

The forgers of work of art are never idle; there is always a market for their copies. Brilliant but needy young men in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York find it more profitable to manufacture old and modern masterpieces than to realise their own ideas on canvas. Much has been written on clever forgeries, and the subject will never be exhausted, for experts as well as ignorant collectors have been and will continue to be duped by "Les faux." Not long ago the authorities at the Louvre had to humble themselves before the Russian maker of the "Tiare de Saitapharnes;" more recently Berlin was excited over the wholesale fabrication of copies, and now New York artistic circles have a sensation in the arrest of a well-known dealer on a charge of selling to a distinguished collector as genuine a number of imitations of works by celebrated artists, both American and foreign. A painter of some repute is involved in the scandal, and he will have on opportunity of defending his character. Mr. W. T. Evans, Chairman of the Art Committee of the Lotus Club, in giving evidence against the dealer, stated that fully forty of these faked pictures have been sold within the past five years at an aggregate price of over 100,000 dole. The English forger is quite as able as his foreign colleagues. At one time above a fried fish shop in Drury Lane two young men copied dozens of pictures, chiefly of the modern Dutch school, which were sent to America as original paintings. The salary paid was not high, each receiving only fifty shillings a week and a bonus of £50 every six months. One of these artists has since won considerable fame as an illustrator in the United States.

Sir Joshua Reynolds himself was not above suspicion in the use he made of copyists. In a letter to Mr. Cunynham at Lille, dated November 25, 1785 he proposed to purchase two paintings by Rubens at the Copuchins and replace them with copies by one of his own pupils, he, Reynolds, to give the young artist instructions how to make the copy look old enough to deceive even the shrewdest connoisseur. There are numerous copies of Sir Joshua's portraits. Northcote informs us that the Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse" at Dulwich was painted by Score, one of Reynolds's assistants, yet the great man, it is said, took 700gs. for it.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155 B. G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOCTORS AND ASYLUM ATTENDANTS.

How Insanity is Caught from Patients.

Is insanity contagious? The question has suddenly arisen, and is being urgently asked by keepers of the insane asylums, and everyone who comes in daily contact with lunatics, idiots, and others of disordered minds.

Until very recently it was universally supposed that lunacy could no more be caught by one person from another than could a broken leg. But now statistics show that nearly 30 per cent. of the nurses and keepers of institutions for the insane become crazy themselves. In army and navy asylums and private sanatoriums for the demented, the number of attendants who become affected is the highest. Where only the criminal insane are confined the effect is less pronounced, probably for the season that these places harbour many sane criminals, who have feigned lunacy to escape the consequences of their crimes.

Even charwomen, porters, and others, whose duties do not require conversation or contact with the patients, show an abnormal percentage of mental troubles. Four attendants in a leading institution near London became raving maniacs in rapid succession, but the news was kept dark until it was discovered that a fifth had been insane for several years, but had managed to conceal the fact in that asylum and in others in which he had been employed. He was a middle-aged man, a well-trained intelligent and industrious keeper.

His observations and insight regarding symptoms of the patients had often been noticed and complimented by the doctors, who regretted that the man had not studied medicine. So faithful and interested was he in his work that he volunteered to take charge of the most dangerous inmates. Being strong, fearless, and capable, the violent patients and those with what Lombrose terms "the round glassy eye of the assassin," fell to his care. The authorities were not much surprised that the man, having such a dangerous class of patients was frequently assaulted by them. He always emerged uninjured and invariably inflicted a terrible beating upon the patients.

From time to time the authorties congratulated him on his escape and middly deprecated the fact that he had found it necessary to beat the lunatic so thoroughly. The man always expressed regret and explained that the fear of death brought out his fighting spirit, and it was hard for him to restrain his great strength and not hit too hard. Without exception the maniacs who fought with him denied beginning the fight and claimed that the keeper had leaped upon them without cause or warning and beaten them into insensibility.

ARE PEOPLE HYPNOTISED BY THE MAD?

But what chance has a crazy man of making anyone believe anything extraordinary, for after pleading their case asably and accurately as any sane man, they are liable to wander off the next minute to the statement that they used to know that keeper when he was Rameses II. of Egypt, and that he was just as cruel then as now. One day he attacked a fellow nurse, who saw the flare of madness in his eye and suspected the truth. He reported to one of the medical staff, and it was determined to spy upon the keeper, and they were rewarded by a fiendish sight.

The suspected man one evening quietly walked to the little cell-like room of a new patient, felt his pulse, and asked him a few questions in a quiet voice, then told him to come with him to an empty room with padded and deadened walls, where screams would not be overheard and assistance would in any event be slow to arrive. Arrived in this room the keeper's manner changed, his teeth were set, his eye glared, and he told the miserable creature there that he intended to beat him. The patient protested feebly and begged for mercy, but before the spies could intervene, he had hurled the victim to the floor, and was raining blows upon his defenceless face. With the proverbial strength of the maniac he bartled with the men who came to the rescue, and it took the uttermost efforts of three powerful men to subdue and place him in the straightjacket. He is now considered to be an incurable and highly dangerous maniac.

This strange case has attracted much attention in medical circles, and has resulted in the production of satistics on the proportion of insanity developed among those who care for the insane. Similar cases are related, some confirm and others deny, but the basis of fact remains that there is an appalling per cent. of insanity among this class of people which had not been known before. The prevailing opinion among specialists who are disinterested seems to be that there is no contagion or infection in the ordinary sense, but that there is a tremendously powerful hypnotic influence wielded by the insane which day after day has its effect and finally fasciuates into making the brain of the constant observer of a dunatic the example of a diseased one.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending 25th June 1908:—

Ratnagiri, Dabar; Indore City, Paper Morar; Calcutta Strand, Sory; Gondal B G J P, Morarji care of C M Chudawala; Gwalior R S, Azmatullahkhan Suzriya Street 33,33; Allippy, Adme care of Fender; Calicut, Lakhmidass care of Goverdhandass Nathu Beendibazar; Agra Road G I P, Mrs G Geardes; Poona, Croodaman Sassoon Road Buffalo Mangad; Manchester, Cavolesco; Amraoti, Pendse.

THE Rev. T. G. Wyatt, Vicar of Hayward's Heath, speaking at a prize distribution at St. Wilfrid's Schools, said he thought that instead of talking so much of Empire they should learn to shoot straight. It was not what they said about Empire, but what they could do for their country, that would count when necessity arose. Mr. Wyatt pays for the elder lads attending the school to receive weekly lessons in rifle shooting after school hours.

FOR several years past Wolferton Health, on the Sandringham estate, has been selected as a nestling-place by a colony of sheldrakes, a species of sea-fowl which, in the breeding season, entirely changes its habits and mode of life, and becomes for the nonce a dweller inland. This year there are a hundred couples on the ground. In the middle of March a few of the more experienced of the flock visit the ground; after a stay of a few hours they return to the sea, and a few days later the main body arrives.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensthese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

TAILORING!!

A POINTED TALK TO MEN!!!

The Prices of our Suits will do their own talking, the workmanship will speak to you with an eloquence all its own while the cut and fit of all garments turned out by us is "Sans Raproche."

Specialities in Shooting and Sporting Suits, made from suitable materials. Prices from Rs. **25-8** to **50-0** Complete.

Golfing Suits, for all climes made from Tweeds or Flannel Suitings. Prices, Rs. **25-8** to **50-0**.

Covert Coats, made to order from a fine range of covert shades of Coating. Prices, Rs. **35-8**, **45-0**, **55-0**.

Dress Suits in newest materials, made to order in any size. Prices from Rs. **45-0** to **75-0** each.

Riding Breeches and Covert Coats a speciality, made to order from suitable materials. Coats from Rs. **30-0** to **60-0** complete Riding Breeches according to the kind of material required. Samples on application.

Racing Coats, in quite the newest materials, made to order in any sizes. Price, Rs. **39-8**, **47-8** and **55-0**.

PARRY SMITH & CO.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A Keenly-Contested Game.

A WIN FOR THE HINDUS.

The annual fixture between the Pombay Gymkhana, and the Hindu Gymkhana, which is always looked forward to with a great deal of interest by cricket enthusiasts, came off yesterday morning on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. The match which commenced in fine weather provided a day's enjoyable sport and there were a large number of spectators present.

The Hindu Gymkhana first going into bat made 231 for the loss of 8 wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Bombay Gymkhana could total only 153 and thus lost the match by 78. The outstanding feature of the Hindu innings was the fine batting display of Shivram. Going in first wicket down, he was sixth man out and playing a game which was almost faultless though not brilliant he contributed materially to the Hindu total which with the fall of the eighth wicket rose to 231. He was, again, most useful to his side in their attack on the Gymkhana defence. He secured the very fine analysis of 9 wickets for 73, and would have created a record on this side of the country if he had been fortunate to capture the tenth wicket too.

The Bombay Gymkhana innings opened rather disastrously, but on West partnering Phillips it assumed a different complexion, and Hearson assisted by Commander Vines struggled manfully to avert a defeat, but the Gymkhana 'tail' could achieve nothing substantial and a defeat was inevitable. The Gymkhana, however, deserve great credit for fighting an uphill game severely handicapped as they were by the absence of Cheetham and Powell. Hearson's was, perhaps, the most exhilarating cricket of the day. Playing *a la* Jessop, he hit up his half century in no time, making the Hindu bowling look simple as A B C. He may not have played quite a correct game in the approved orthodox fashion but he did play attractive cricket and he deservedly received a tremendous ovation on his return to the pavilion. The defeat of the Bombay Gymkhana may be ascribed to the weakness in their attacking powers. The Hindu defence was undoubtedly strong but was not so powerful as to have precluded the possibility of their disposal for something with in 200. That the Bombay Gymkhana attack was not quite up to the mark was evidenced by the fact that some of the Hindu players departing from their usual stone-walling tactics hit out. But there were extenuating circumstances in the fact that the Hindus commence practising much earlier than most clubs in Bombay.

The Bombay Gymkhana bowlers might, however, be expected to run into form soon.

THE PLAY.

The Hindus winning the toss elected to bat and sent in Diveker and Banda to face the bowling of Stileman and West. Stileman opened the Bombay Gymkhana attack from the Police Court end, Banda getting a quartette off his sixth delivery. West opened from the Gymkhana end. Both batsmen played a steady game. A decade was telegraphed soon afterwards, the second one following in pretty quick succession. Banda here got a new lease of life. He gave a chance on the leg off Stileman, which was not accepted by Phillips, and the telegraph board soon showed the third decade up. Clarke then relieved West at the Gymkhana end and in the second over clean bowled Diveker (32—1—18). Shivram partnered Banda. Callum was now put on to bowl in place of Stileman at the Police Court end.

The game here slowed down considerably, the fourth decade taking a long time in coming. Runs came mostly in singles, but Shivram later on relieved the monotony a little by twice cutting McCallum to the boundary for four. The pace quickened, Shivram hitting out, and the half century and sixty following in rapid succession. An appeal was here made against Shivram which was disallowed, the umpire declaring the batsman not "stumped out." With the total at 65, Christie relieved Clarke at the Gymkhana end and with the very first ball got Panda smartly caught at the point by McCallum (65—2—17).

The Hindu "skipper", C. V. Mehta, next partnered Shivram and opened his account by beautifully cutting Christie to the western boundary, and in the next over brought up the seventh decade by hitting McCallum for four. He however had a short lease at the wickets, being caught, a little after, at the wickets by Farquharson off West who had been put on to bowl in place of McCallum at the Police Court end (79—3—11). D K. Telang was the next man in, and Clarke relieved Christie at the Gymkhana end.

The ninth decade was up, and the first century was soon telegraphed by Shivram scoring a single off Clarke. Shivram's contribution to the Hindu total at this stage was 35. The Hindu century took one hour and forty minutes to make.

Stileman relieved Clarke at the Gymkhana end. With the total at 130 Telang was caught at the slips by Phillips off Stileman (130—4—28). Date partnered Shivram but was soon run out, thanks to a smart return by Christie (131—5—1). Nerooker was the seventh man in. Shivram who was playing a faultless game scored his half century. When his score stood at 60, Shivram gave a rather difficult catch at mid-on off Phillips who was put on to bowl, but it was not accepted. The Hindu score gradually rose and at tiffin time stood at 160 for the loss of 5 wickets, out of which total Shivram had made 66.

PLAY AFTER TIFFIN.

On the match being resumed after tiffin, Shivram was caught in the slips by Morris off West. The retiring batsman gave only one chance, which was rather a difficult one, otherwise his play was faultless and sound though not brilliant. Going in first wicket down, he was sixth man out and had contributed 66 (160-6-66). Agasker was the next man in. Soon after, without any addition to the total Nerooker was clean bowled by Clarke (160-7-8). Shete then partnered Agasker, and two more decades were telegraphed. Stileman was put on to bowl in place of Clarke at the Police Court end, and Christie in place of West at the Gymkhana end. Notwitstanding the changes in bowling, the Hindus continued augmenting their total which gradually reached the second century amid loud cheering. There was yet another change in the bowling, McCallum coming in place of Stileman. With the total at 204, Agasker was beautifully caught by Vines off McCallum (204-8-81). Talpade then stepped in. With the total at 231, the Hindus declared their innings closed. The Hindus had scored 231 for the loss of 8 wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

The Bombay Gymkana sent in Christie and Phillips to face the bowling of Date and Shivram. The Gymkhana innings opened disastrously as Shivram with the very first ball of his over clean bowled Christie (2-1-1). Morris partnered Phillips who in Date's second over by twice sending him to the boundry for four brought up the first decade. Another decade was telegraphed, soon followed by a third one. With the score at 31, Talpade relieved Date at the Police Court end. A little after, Morris was caught by Agasker off Shivram (81-2-8). West was the next man in. Another disaster befell the Bombay Gymkhana as with the addition of only 13 to the total, Phillips who was playing a fine, attractive game was clean bowled by Shivram (44-3-24). Wheeler was the fifth man in, and the half century was telegraphed. But immediately after, Wheeler played on to a ball off Shivram (50-4-4). The Gymkhana "skipper," Commander Vines, next partnered West and scored a triple off Shivram. The sixth decade was soon up, and as both the batsmen were hitting out Mehta relieved Talpade at the Police Court end, but the seven decade did not take long in coming. With the total at 81, Shivram broke through the defence of West, the ball first hitting the bat and then the wickets. The retiring batsman had contributed 25 in a correct and free style (81-5-25). Hearson was the next man in. He hit out all round the boundary and skied a ball off Shivram towards the southern boundary, which was missed by Banda. The catch was a difficult one. Runs came in quick succession and the century was soon telegraphed amid cheering. The total reached 106, when Vines was smartly caught in the long field by Shete off Shivram (106-6-19). McCallum partnered Hearson but Shivram broke through his defence before he could do anything (106-7-0). Clarke was the ninth man in. Hearson scored 20 runs in the next two overs and the telegraph board showed 120. Banda was now put on to bowl in place of Mehta. The change of bowling had, however, little effect on Hearson who continued making the ball travel all round the boundary in merry fashion; and there were two more decades telegraphed. With the total at 143, Clrake was caught in the long field by Shete off Shivram (143-8-10). Stileman went in but was soon cleanbowled by Banda (145-9-0). Farquharson was the last man in. The total reached 153 when Shivram clean bowled Hearson (153-10-52) and the Gymkhana innings came to a close with the total at 153. The Bombay Gymkhana thus lost the match by 78 runs.

The followings are the scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Divekar, b Clarke	18
Mr Banda, c McCallum, b Christie	17
Mr Shivram, c Morris, b West	66
Mr Mehta, c Farquharson, b West	11
Mr Telang, c Phillips, b Stileman	28
Mr Date, run out	1
Mr Nerocker, b Clarke	8
Mr Agasker, c Vines, b McCallum	21
Mr Shete, not out	25
Mr Talpade, not out	15
Mr Deo, did not bat	
Extras	21
Total (for the loss of 8 wickets)	231

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr E E Christie, b Shivram	1
Mr G C Phillips, b Shivram	24
Mr R N Morris, c Agasker, b Shivram	8
Mr F P West, b Shivram	25
Mr H G Wheeler, b Shivram	4
Commander Vines, c Shete, b Shivram	19
Mr F Hearson, b Shivram	52
Lt McCallum, b Shivram	0
Mr F T Clarke, c Shete, b Shivram	10
Mr C E Stileman, b Banda	0
Lieutenant Farquharson, not out	4
Extras	6
Total	153

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr Stileman	16	2	53	1
Mr West	17	1	50	2
Mr Clarke	11	2	32	2
M. McCallum	9	0	43	1
Mr Christie	8	1	24	1
Mr Phillips	3	0	8	0

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Bowlers.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Date	6	0	18	0
Shivram	19	2	73	9
Talpade	6	1	16	0
Mehta	5	0	26	0
Banda	2	0	14	1

The following gentlemen will play to-day for the Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club:—

Messrs. E. E. Christie, H. G. Wheeler, R. W. Morris, G. C. Phillips, F. P. West, R. McCallum, A. Farquharson, C. D. Baker, F. Hearson, C. E. Stileman and Commdr. D. F. Vines.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH REC. C. C.

This match was played yesterday on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Government Telegraphs by 44 runs.

Scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Beadell, b Taylor	7
Mr Shoobridge, b Sorris	25
Mr Saward, run out	14
Mr Gillette, b Sorris	0
Mr Reed E C, c B D'Souza, b Sorris	2
Mr Osborne, c Netscher, b Moore	5
Mr Gordon, c and b Moore	12
Mr Reed T, not out	12
Mr Hewlett, c Netscher, b Taylor	8
Mr Blanford, b Sorris	9
Mr Nash, c D'Silva, b Taylor	1
Extras	33
Total	128

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH REC. C. C.

Mr Netscher, c Osborne, b Shoobridge	6
Mr Sorris, run out	24
Mr Moore, c and b Shoobridge	73
Mr D'Silva A, c Beadell, b Reed T	1
Mr D'Souza B, c C Reed, b Shoobridge	5
Mr Taylor, c T Reed, b Shoobridge	29
Mr Madon, c Hewlett, b Saward	0
Mr Stanne, c T Reed, b Shoobridge	3
Mr Foregard, b Saward	9
Mr Sorris, c Osborne, b C Reed	4
Mr Breganza, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	172

THE POONA GYMKHANA vs. THE NIZAM CRICKET CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

This match was played, yesterday, on the Gymkhana ground, and resulted in an easy victory for the Home team.

There was a good crowd of spectators ringing the ground, throughout the match, mostly Mahomedans.

The scoring of Mr. Townsend, for the Gymkhana, with the phenomenal score of 145 runs, left very little show for the Nizam's men, and the Gymkhana closed their Innings, with 4 wickets still to fall.

The following are the results :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Major Arnold, c Yussuff, b Mahmood	6
Lieut Airy, c S K Ahmed, b Abbun Ali	22
Col Masse, c Yussuff, b Mahomed	5
Mr Townsend, b Aziz	145
Capt Macpherson, c Patel, b Yusuff	13
Capt Bowels, c Rahim, b Papa	55
Major Field, not out	3
Captain Currie, Captain Heath, Mr Stone, Mr Watts — Did not bat	
Extras	28
Total	277

NIZAM CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.

Mr, Patel, b Mosse	39
Mr. Jussaf Beg, c Stone, b Mosse	4
Mr Mahmed, b Curnie	6
Mr S K Ahmed, c Heath, b Mosse	11
Mr Papa, b Mosse	1
Mr Aziz, b Airy	5
Mr Gool Mohomed, c Stone, b Mosse	13
Mr S M G, b Airy	5
Mr Kasim, b Mosse	0
Mr Abdul Rahim, not out	13
Mr Ibrahim Ali, b Heath	3
Extras	11
Total	108

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

With the Cooperage ground in perfect condition and a fine afternoon, the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Young Men's Christian Association took the field in the fourteenth fixture of the League before a record crowd.

There were two changes in the Telegraph team, Stevens playing centre-forward for Cotterril, while Cook was back again at his old post of goal-keeper. The Y. M. C. A. had also a new man in Macmillan, at left-half, and the inclusion of this player in the team was a decided success. Templeton senior, who during the opening matches played back and then in the forward line, yesterday did duty at right-half.

The game was quite an exciting one. The two sides were fairly well-matched and had the Telegraph Club as good an advance-guard as the Y. M., the result would have been difficult to foretell. As it was, however, the game ended in a win for the latter team by three goals to one.

Of the players who distinguished themselves yesterday the Brewin brothers, Hastings Templeton and Dowling (forwards), Macmillan (left-half) and Kelly (left-back), for the Y. M. C. A., and Cowper (inside-right), Clarke and Crutchly (halves) and the two backs, Nicholas and Edwards, for the opposing side, deserve special mention. In recording the last two names, namely, those of Nicholas and Edwards, it must be said that they by their long kicking and determined tackling, defeated many a dangerous rush. The work the two goal-keepers had to do was nothing above the ordinary, but Cook's defence during the closing portion of the game was distinctly attractive.

The teams were early on the field and taking advantage of this, the match was begun ten minutes before the appointed time.

The Telegraphs kicked off, and the Y. M. gaining possession of the ball at once harrassed their opponents and in a scrimmage in front of the flags Macmillan opened account for the Association by sending the leather to rest in the nets. Again securing the ball, Kelly by fine dribbling took it to the Telegraph end, where G. Brewin's shot was cleared by Cook. A fresh run was broken by Taylor at the goal-mouth. The ball for the next five or six minutes was kept playing on the Y. M. half of the ground and though the defence was good, the Telegraph men would not let their opponents break loose. Shortly, however, Hastings Templeton, who though playing inside-right was a bit everywhere, secured the ball and after a fine run, passed it to the outside-right, and he to the centre-forward, whose volley having been returned by Cook, Dowling from a scrimmage rushed the ball in for No. 2. The ball for a while was all over the field, and T. Brewin dodging past the opposition centered it to his brother George and the latter scored the third goal for the Y. M. C. A. From the kick-off, the Telegraphs were again placed on their defence and Dowling, from a good opening, shot a bit to high. A second chance presenting itself soon after, Dowling repeated the performance and thus narrowly lost the opportunity of giving a further addition to the score. Up and down play prevailed the rest of this half, during which the Y. M. C. A. luckily missed being scored against by the opposing centre-forward.

Score :—

Y. M. C. A.	3 goals.
Govt. Telegraph	Nil

On ceossing over, the signallers, bent on avenging the first half's disaster, at once assumed the aggressive, and within a couple of minutes play Cowper smacked the leather through the Association flags. After this, the ball was again all over the ground and very often dangerously near the nets, but the backs and goal-keeper were very much alive to their responsibilities. Corners were given at both ends but with no result. With ten minutes to go, Cowper, who right through played a strong game, attempted to force an opening but being unsupported, was sent away. Then ensued a hot time for the Telegraph custodian and the Y. M. forwards hovering round him sent volley after volley, but Cook saved nicely and on one or two occasions the goal-posts came to his aid. As full time was being piped, a shot from the Telegraphs was returned by Rose and the ball was in midfield.

Score :—

Y. M. C. A.	3 goals.
Government Telegraphs	1 goal.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal—Rose.
Backs—Kelly, Rowbottom (capt.)
Half-backs—Macmillan, Jaeger, Templeton.
Forwards—Spierce, Dowling, G. Brewin, H. Templeton, T. Brewin.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Goal—Cook.
Backs—Edwards (capt.), Nicholls.
Half-backs—Clarke, Crutchly, Taylor.
Forwards—Holman, Asplin, Stevens, Cowper, Cahill.
Referee—Sergeant Watts.

SCHOOL CRICKET AT GANDEVI.

An interesting Cricket Match was played on the 24th inst. at Navsari between the Sir C. J. Readymoney Gandevi High School and Navsari High School, which ended in a victory of the Gandevi Team by 10 runs. In the first innings the Gandevi boys, with the help of 40 runs by Junior Sagar, scored 76 runs to which the Navsari Team replied by a score of 39 runs of which Mr. Deboo made 15.

In the second innings the Gandevi boys could score only 14 owing to the destructive bowling of Mr. Kasad H.A., to which the Naosari men replied with a score of 41 runs.

The Gandevi Team was captained by Mr. C. J. Shah while the Naosari Team was captained by Mr. Kolah M.R.

FIRE IN A TRAM CAR.

Passenger Burned.

About ten o'clock on Friday morning tram car No. 21 was proceeding from Pydhownie to Bori Bunder, when as it came near the Sitaram Buildings the box containing the fuse which was under the last seat was discovered to be on fire. One Braz B. Gomes, who was sitting there, was burnt about his legs and immediately raised an alarm. A panic was created among the passengers and several of them jumped out of the car while it was in motion. Gomes, who was also among them, received an injury on the head, while two other men, named Daji Bapu, a pattawalla, and Mohsinali Murtazali, a Mahomedan, were also slightly injured. They were taken to the G. T. Hospital, where they were treated and sent home. The fire was quickly put out.

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A CHAT ABOUT DREAMS.

Their Influence on Personality.

The subject of dreams, writes Dr. Andrew Wilson in "Chambers's Journal," forms a never-ending attraction both to scientific minds and to the lay public. The man of science studies dreaming from the point of view of the brain-expert, and has regard to the possible explanation to be drawn from physiology respecting the origin of the visions of the night. The public attitude towards dreams varies. In some cases they are still treated as harbingers of fortune or of disaster as the case may be; in others they are simply dismissed, without the arousing of curiosity, as brain-vagaries undeserving of notice.

We may readily understand why a large accumulation of superstition should still envelope the dream in the eyes of many persons. From the earliest periods of human development dreams have entered more or less intimately into man's conceptions of religion, and they have afforded ground for beliefs regarding a future state, and concerning even man's own personality, such as moulded in no small degree the attitude of nations towards the powers to which they attributed the governance of the universe at large. The North American Indian, who believes that in his dreams his spirit leaves his body and wanders forth at will, returning to his frame when his repose ends, illustrates one phase of the influence of the dream on man's personality. Dreams as portents and omens have figured all throughout history, sacred and profane. The coming event which casts its shadow before is perhaps better typified by the dream than by any other phase of life. There is a link to be clearly perceived, striking as the thought may be between the auguries of old founded on the visions of sleep and the servant-maid who in order to read the supposed meaning of her disturbed slumbers purchases and studies a penny "dream-book."

DREAM PRODUCTION.

It is true we can only regard the dream scientifically considered, from a distance, as it were. We are unable to determine the exact causation of dreaming in so far as the mechanism of the brain responsible for its evolution is concerned. But a knowledge of the general details of brain-work leaves us in little doubt concerning the mode in which dreams are produced, and any study of the subject, to be satisfactory at all, must take cognisance of the details in question. The constitution of the brain, briefly regarded, forms the starting point of all discussion here. We have first of all to take into account that the brain is not a single organ. On the contrary it is a congeries of 'centres,' to use a familiar term, each centre composed of the brain-cells, and these cells representing the governing units of our frame. Now brain-cells, and necessarily the centres they serve to form, are not by any means of equal value or importance in the work of bodily regulation. We have higher and lower centres, some representing, for example, the instruments of thought and intellect, others deputed to discharge inferior, if necessary, duties, such as the stimulation of muscles to action or the control of the bodily processes and actions—such as the beating of the heart and breathing—on the due continuance of which life itself depends. Intermediate between these groups of centres we have others whose mission it is to receive the messages which eyes and ears and other sensory organs convey to us from the outer world. The principle of the division of labour is thus perfectly represented in the brain and its working; certain groups of cells, in other words, being set apart for the performance of special duties. Beyond this general statement of the constitution of the brain, we may proceed somewhat further. When we come to consider the higher centres of the brain we note again a difference in the cells whereof these centres are composed. It is, at least, an inference warranted by all we know of brain-action that among the higher centres there are some cells of supreme importance and others to which an inferior position must be assigned in respect of the work they perform. We see this fact demonstrated in the case of many familiar actions. For example, automatic acts or those we perform in the absence of any distinct manifestation of the higher consciousness are common enough. Reading and writing, which involve close attention at the beginning of life when education commences, and which keep the child's attention closely engaged, become in time purely automatic acts. In early life we have to consider the shape of each letter, its sound, and also the significance and spelling of every syllable. The child asked to write a word will have to consider at first the formation of the letters and their sequence. To him this represents an intellectual labour; but later on, when he has learned to read and to write, there is no hesitation over any of the details which puzzled him at a previous stage of his studies. He writes or reads at will, without having to consider any of the points that gave concern when his education began.

LAWLESS BRAIN-CELLS.

Many other illustrations might be adduced of this conversion of intellectual operations into automatic or machinelike ones. The things we get 'off by heart,' to use the schoolboy's expression, are those which repeated freely, and in most cases unconsciously, exemplify what is really a tremendous saving of intellectual power. If we had continually to be thinking of the simplest actions involved in our daily life, existence would become a trial and a bore to us. Just as we do not concern ourselves about keeping our heart beating or our lungs in action, or just as the digestion of our food is all carried on without any intellectual or conscious effort, so in the higher work of the brain itself automatism is thoroughly represented. So true it is that in reality much of our life is regulated not by us but for us. The natural, machinelike regulation we see illustrated in our bodily rule extends likewise to many actions in which the brain itself is intimately concerned.

Applying these considerations to the explanation of dreaming, we note first of all, that when we lose consciousness and all sense of our individuality in sleep, there remain on night-duty, as it were, a considerable number of brain-cells and centres whose action persists when the highest centres are thrown out of gear or switched off. Psychologists have given to the dim underfield of brain action which thus persists when otherwise we are in the hands of 'the ape of death' the name of 'subliminal consciousness.' This last is the result of the stirrage or work of brain-cells which, kept in control in the waking state by the higher centres, are left free to run riot in dreams. It is as if, contemplating the calm sea, we become aware of under currents that showed no sign of their existence on the face of the waters. It is not in dreaming alone that the action of this underlying consciousness manifests its existence and its power. If we think of the somnambulist or sleep-walker, we see how the unconscious body can be roused up to walk about and even to perform actions apparently of ordered kind under the guidance of these deputies of the higher and sleeping centres. So that, on the face of things, it is impossible to doubt either that we do possess a layer of half-consciousness, to so speak—or at least of secondary brain-action—or that it is in this mental region that we must look for the more or less relevant stories they tell us in dreams. The question whether there can be dreamless sleep at all has been warmly debated by physiologists. Some maintain that dreamless repose is possible; others hold that dreaming is always represented and that dreamless sleep is to be explained on the theory that we forget many dreams, or rather that many visions have never succeeded in impressing themselves on the centres charged with the exercise of recollective powers. There can be no settlement of the point at issue here, so perforce we may be left to support that dreaming is a natural phase of existence—albeit it is one that is much more typically represented in some persons than in others.

ATTEMPTS AT CLASSIFICATION.

The study of dreams has let to attempts to classify the visions of the night, a task that is unattended with success. The character of one's dreams partakes as a rule of the nature of a person's daily work and avocation; at least, his most vital interests will occupy, as a rule, a prominent place in the stories his under conciousness constructs during the night. This point can be proved, I think, by the fact that if we take the trouble to analyse our dreams we may often trace their origin to some incident of life and work not necessarily occurring the day before, but sometimes revived in and by our memory-cells as, for emample, when we dream of persons long dead and events which occurred years ago. Once upon a time I was responsible for the due appearance of a weekly journal. My editorial work has ceased for years, but now and then I experience a dream of which the leading feature is the agonising certainty that the paper will not be ready in time, and that the fate of the journal has suffered in my hands. This dream is merely an echo of editorial anxiety long vanished away, but still existent as a dormant idea in some collection of the brain-cells which delight to construct fiction in the night-watches. The dream can very often be traced to some trivial incident of the waking life which forms the starting-point of the dream-story. A thoughtful review of what we have been doing or saying or reading will often supply the clue that reads us to the causation of a dream. But the main point to be borne in mind regarding dreams is that each dream is a story which the subliminal consciousness has constructed around some incident or even some thought of our waking period. True it is that some dreams are realistic and sensible enough for the most part, however, they are unreal, and exhibit silly and foolish details overlying and often concealing the nucleus of the tale the brain has constructed. It is as if the secondary consciousness does not possess the power of making a really affective story true to life. It begins well, but more than often the dream-tale goes off at a tangent and ends in an inconceivably ludicrous and senseless fashion. I believe in this thought that the dream has to be built up and constructed, lies the true explanation of the essence of all dreaming. The centres that represent the night-shift of brain-workers have only a limited responsibility, and their constructive powers are similarly circumscribed. They try to ape the work of the higher centres which are asleep, and they miserably fail as a rule. With dreaming as with mesmerism or hypnotism, we might compare the sleeping and also the hypnotised body to a ship the captain of which has gone below and left an untutored hand in charge on deck.

BRAIN-VAGARIES.

If dreams may thus be regarded as resulting from the action of lower brain-centres endeavouring to construct stories founded usually upon a basis of fact, and often failing miserably in the attempt, we see that the death-blow must be given through such considerations to all the popular superstitions which attach to dreams and dreaming. The old Latin who said that if men did in waking life what they were supposed to do in dreams the world would be mad indeed, expressed a highly rational view of our night-visions. We may meet at every turn with stories of dreams that have apparently forecasted events. But there is such a thing as coincidence in the world, and very frequently such dreams are to be explained—when they are not grossly exaggerated in details—on the ground that the events said to be foretold are precisely of a kind which were likely to engage the attention of the dreamer. A dream of a shipwreck not unnaturally forms a frequent type for the brain-play of an anxious mother with a son at sea. Wrecks do occur, and a coincidence merely in point of time is held to be one of actual prophetic nature. Thus we may relegate dreams to the category of brain vagaries, natural perhaps, but eccentric enough in their free play when all control is removed from the centres responsible for them. And if there are those who ask why some dreams come true one might retort with the pertinent question, 'What about all the dreams that don't come true?'

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Agha Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Chamber matters for disposal.

991-07. K D Shroff. Ardeser Shapurjee Naricl-vala and others vs Bai Shirinbai and others M B Chothia.

219-08—Malvi H M and R Bai Kasser vs Paramanandas Itchalal Little and Co.

2-08—Payne and Co Ramchandra Shivdas vs Gungabison Jaideo Kanga and P.

10-08—Bhaishunker K and G Ramdas Keshavji vs Bai Moolibai Payne and Co.

649-07—Bicknell M and R Maneckji Cowasji Patei vs Ganni Sakoor Jehangir and S.

902-07—Payne and Co Ganganarayen Kissondas vs Ramji valad Mithaji Ingle Dikshit D and S.

176-05—493-05—Unwalla and P Safoorabai vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai Little and Co.

159-08—Craigie L and O Mangaldas Lalbhai vs Gulabbhai Khandoobhai Thakurdas and Co.

378-08—Mehta and D Thacker Hari Kanji vs Nasserwanji Bros Wadia G and Co

745-07—Munchershaw and N Vithaldas Goidhandas vs Munji Kurrimbhai Ardesir H D and Co.

207-07—Mulla and M Nowroji Jivanji vs Jacob Elias Sassoon Craigie L and O.

154-08—Payne and Co Khatizabai and others vs Tyaballi Jivanji Jehangir and S.

577-07—Tyabji D and Co Bai Hemkore widow vs The Advocate General of Bombay.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

166-08—Bhaishunker K and G Lalbhai, Tricumlal and others vs the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co part heard.

Short Causes

344-08—Little and Co Ebrahim Moosaji vs Societa Coloniale Italiana the firm Smetham B and Co.

Reference for hearing.

2-06—E F Nicholson vs Land Acquisition Act 1-94 and in re Government and Esufali Salebhai Nanu H and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

525-06—Ardeser H D and Co. Moltani Tekuram Girdhandas vs Danabhoy Ahmedally.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Cause.

995-07—Jamsetjee R and D Cabagan Khosal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Matubhoy J and M.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

238-06—Payne and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1908.

THE HONOURS LIST.

We are not surprised to hear that the Honours List has been well received at Simla. It usually is. But we doubt very much if it has met with much approval elsewhere. Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir's baronetcy was a foregone conclusion and the knighthood conferred on Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey was well merited. But beyond the decoration of these two gentlemen Bombay has been wholly ignored, Bombay officialdom especially. True, Captain Hewett, R.N., the Director of Indian Marine, has received a Companionship of the Indian Empire, but that distinguished officer's appointment is one under the Government of India, not under the Government of Bombay. What has Bombay done to be thus overlooked? We are entitled to ask why the claims of several of the highest officials in this Presidency are so persistently ignored. Why, for instance, should the Chief Justice of Bombay not be knighted when that honour is bestowed on the Acting Chief Justice of Calcutta? Missing his name from the Simla list we anticipated it would be found in the English List which Reuter has wired. But it is not there either, and we think Bombay as well as the High Court Bench has a legitimate cause of complaint. And if the Sheriff of Calcutta, why not the Sheriff of Bombay? Then we may enquire why has a knighthood never been bestowed on the senior member of Council, who has already acted and may perchance have again to act as Governor of this Presidency? Why must C.S.I.'s and C.I.E.'s be bestowed on comparatively obscure individuals in other provinces at the expense of high officials and prominent citizens in Bombay who have laboured in a hundred different spheres besides those of their own important appointments for the good of the country and its people? There are the names of many we could mention who have deserved whatever honour the State could bestow upon them, but the further from Simla the further from grace it appears. Surely the honours were pricked by a blind fairy, on a dark night. There is no other way of accounting for the slight to this Presidency. Is it more praiseworthy to officiate in Bengal than to serve in Bombay?

Then again when Government wishes to honour its scientific officers and remembers Mr. Holland, the geologist and Lt.-Col. Perry, Principal of the Lahore Medical College, why should it have lost sight of Professor Lingard, late Imperial Bacteriologist to the Government of India? Really, the more carefully we examine the list the more unsatisfactory does it appear. To the decoration of Mr. Bayley and Mr. Baker no exception can be taken. We approve of the gift of dignities to officials who have reached the top rung of the ladder whether under the Government of India, the provinces or Native States, and to the bulk of those who have been fortunate we have no objection to raise; but why should they have been selected and others omitted? By what process we should like to know is the selection made. The Home list explains itself. The elevation to the peerage of Sir Antony Macdonnell may perhaps be accepted as a left-handed compliment to India, though it is a reward for Sir Antony's services in Ireland rather than in India. Otherwise that list is remarkably uninteresting.

SOME PREVIOUS PRESS REGULATIONS.

As we stated in a previous article on the subject, although the new press law is a fine manifestation of the clemency of a Government which has the power to slay and spare not, it errs on the side of compassion and would have been more useful had it treated the Frankenstein of sedition as a potential danger to be eradicted by the application of the most drastic legal penalties. However, as the Viceroy's speech at the last meeting of Council adumbrated further legislation for the purging of the worst section of the Vernacular press from its active disloyalty and malignant misrepresentations of Government, the present measure may be accepted as an indication that if it should become obligatory the shackles removed by the act of liberation passed seventy-three years ago will be re-applied to the free-lances of seditious journalism. Having regard therefore to the existing situation and the probabilities of further action on the part of Government, it will be instructive and interesting to glance at the older press regulations and the circumstances which attended their introduction. The legislators of the mid-thirties of the last century who framed the charter of freedom which is now being put to such bad uses by some of the Oriental press demagogues, were practically unanimous in their views, the only dissentient being a Bengal Civilian who foresaw possibilities for much mischief if Vernacular journalism was admitted to privileges similar to those conferred upon publications produced in our tongue. In a minute which he penned upon the subject, Mr. H. T. Prinsep predicted some of the dangers with which we are now familiar as a consequence of the unbridled freedom given to unscrupulous writers. Amongst other cogent arguments against the proposal, he wrote: "The Native press may take a malignant turn calculated and designed to set the whole population against us, and much mischief may be done before the public authorities hear of what is going forward or think of providing remedies. As, however, the experiment has been decided upon we must abide the result, leaving it to pursue its own course, in the confidence that we shall be strong enough to cope with it when we see the danger." This vaticination, uttered three-quarters of a century ago, has been realised in almost every particular, and is well worth recalling at a time when the Government are still wrestling with the problem of controlling vituperative journalism, the latest phase of which has assumed the form of incitements to assassination.

Twenty-two years after the act of emancipation, when we were confronted by the first stages of the Mutiny, Lord Canning was obliged to legislate for the suppression of scurrilous prints which were calumniating and misrepresenting his government to a degree which is hardly surpassed by the present crusade against constituted authority. And the most disagreeable feature of the situation was that a few of the Anglo-Indian journals were active participators in the abusive attacks evoked by his measures for checking the revolt, as these were regarded as totally inadequate in severity and comprehensiveness by the European community of Calcutta. His statute, therefore, which was passed at a single sitting of the Council, was directed against both English and Vernacular publications, although the latter were the more formidable offenders as some of them were preaching open rebellion against our rule, and printing with approbatory comments descriptions of the insurgents' successes in Upper India. The Press Act of '57 was imposed for twelve months only and was an effectual check upon written sedition as long as it remained in force. So convinced was the Governor-General of the disappearance of the danger that a few years later when the Indian Penal Code was before the Council the Section dealing with offences of this character was deleted at his suggestion, because he believed it would be regarded as an infringement of the independence of the press. And it must be admitted that its framer, Macaulay, had not erred on the side of leniency in the penalties provided, which included banishment for life, or any specified term, three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. Thus it came to pass that the Penal Code as adopted in the first year of the sixties contained no penalties against sedition, an omission which had to be rectified a decade later by the addition of the famous Section 124A, under which as originally worded it was practically impossible to secure convictions. It was accordingly recast by Lord Elgin's Government and strengthened by the introduction of a fresh clause containing a clear definition of the offences punishable and the penalties attached to them.

Twenty years after the repeal of Lord Canning's Act the audacity of a section of the Vernacular press again claimed official attention, and Lord Lytton legislated for the repression rather then the punishment of sedition with extremely satisfactory results, as the knowledge that his statute existed and would be unhesitatingly applied was a strong incentive to good behaviour. Of course there was the usual outcry against interference with the sacred liberties of the press, but the better class papers of his day welcomed a measure which heralded reforms in Indian literary morals, precisely as the journals mentioned in the Viceroy's speech of a fortnight ago have recognised the present necessity for State intervention. As we have contended in previous articles on the periodically recurring danger, it is greatly to be regretted that the Act of the latter part of the Seventies was rescinded by Lord Lytton's sentimental successor, to whose political opacity the present situation is largely ascribable. The principal reason assigned by the Government for its abolition was that "since its introduction the statute had never been fully put into operation against any vernacular publication, and that the circumstances of the time were not sufficiently serious to justify the retention of a measure which has never been enforced." The consequences of this fallacious reasoning are before us to-day, and the task of the Government has been made doubly difficult by the rapid and unchecked growth of seditious writing and speaking since that eventful date, the 19th of January 1882, when the Lytton press law was erased from the Indian Statute Book. The present is the third attempt to free ourselves from "the deadly heritage," as the late Lord Salisbury once phrased it, given to us by the press liberators of the thirties of last century, and we hope that the further legislation contemplated by the Government will be based upon conditions that will prevent any future Viceroy in quest of popularity from abrogating his predecessors' measures, for as Lord Minto has stated with perfect accuracy "India is not yet ripe for complete newspaper freedom" which is totally unadapted to oriental surroundings, and will require careful supervision and regulating for a long time to come.

AN INTERESTING BYE-ELECTION.

The Government has wisely risked only one contest in its Birthday peer-making. But there will be quite trepidation enough about that one contest. A month ago notwithstanding Peckham and Manchester no one would have been bold enough to cast a doubt upon the result of the now impending fight in Pembrokeshire, the member for which for the usual reason amongst Liberals has been raised to the Peerage. Mr. Wynford Philipps had a majority in 1906 of 3,280, and any man who prognosticated the fall of such a majority would have been regarded as mentally afflicted. But after Pudsey anything may happen. Mr. Whiteley who has also been raised to the Peerage, and had to vacate his seat—although he actually did so on account of ill-health—had a majority in 1906 of 3,502. In view of the Government's Old-Age Pensions proposals the Government had no hesitation in risking a contest at Pudsey, and their astonishment at the loss of a Liberal majority of 3,500 must have been intense. However, Mr. Phillips, in Pembrokeshire, had by that time been promised his peerage, and had doubtless allowed it to be known that a bye-election would shortly be due in his constituency, and Mr. Philipps's peerage could not be avoided and a contest will take place. The result will be awaited with keen interest.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The Department of Commerce and Industry has not a monopoly of wisdom and apparently it is not blessed with prescience. In its new resolution regarding Telegraph work it publishes a notification which reads—"After Rule 128A, the following shall be added as Rule 128A: '128A, Press Telegrams at *deferred* rates are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays: Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the King's Birthday." Against this we offer a most emphatic protest. Few papers publish on Sunday, so if Saturday had been substituted for Sunday we should have had no objection. The majority of daily papers publish on Monday and should therefore have their Sunday news supply at the same rates as on any other day. Nothing could be more retrogade than that which is proposed. If our Monday morning's news telegrams are to be up-to-date we must pay double the ordinary rates of any other day. Could anything be more preposterous? It is to the interest of Government in every department that Monday morning's news should be as full and as complete as that of Saturday or Tuesday.

Less than 700 plague deaths occurred in the whole of India last week.

Mr. Abdul Rahim, of the Calcutta Bar, has been appointed to the Madras High Court Bench.

Under the auspices of Real Instituto Luso-Indiano the Goan community of Bombay celebrated H.I.M. King Edward VII's birthday by a ball at the Victoria Hall, Byculla.

We are officially informed that the reports which have appeared in some papers, to the effect that all shops and schools in Poona have been closed on account of the arrest of Mr. Tilak, are quite incorrect.

The burning of the Prince Theatre at Quetta which occurred a few days ago is supposed to have been due to incendiarism. About Rs. 1,400 has been subscribed by the public and given to the company to compensate them for the loss of their theatre property.

At 2 a.m. on the 23rd instant, a band of thieves consisting of five Punjabis and a Pathan entered the house of Tilloomal Kandahari, a Bania, at Oribabad, Quetta, and stole by force property to the value of about Rs. 2,000. Two men in the house were wounded by the thieves with axes. The robbers have been captured and most of the property recovered.

The English Mail which is due here at 2 p. m. on Sunday (a Post Office Holiday) will be issued with a Special Delivery which will be made about 4 p.m., at which hour also Window Ticket Holders ought to send their messengers to the Post Office for their bags. Registered letters and parcels will be delivered on Monday morning.

A Committee, with Mr. J. S. Meston as President, and Messrs. G. H. S. Fell, E. W. Caston, H. N. Heseltine, Dr. S. C. Banerjee, and officers representing the Army and Public Works Department, as members, assembles shortly at Simla to consider the question of revising the pay of the clerical services of the Government of India.

THE VICTOR OF LASWAREE.

A New Life of Lord Lake.

Colonel Hugh Pearse, D. S. O., has made an interesting and much needed contribution to Anglo-Indian biography in his latest book, the Life of Viscount Lake, Baron of Delhi and Laswaree (Wm. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, 1908.) "This record of Lord Lake's life and services" he tells us "has been written in the hope of rescuing from an undeserved oblivion the memory of the soldier who earned from Lord Wellesley so glowing an eulogium, of describing, though inadequately, the methods and achievements of a Commander who has rarely been excelled on the battlefield, and of recalling to his countrymen the character of a man who had many great and no ignoble qualities, who was an honourable and disinterested English gentleman, and who played no small part in the creation of our Indian Empire."

Lake, it is true, has suffered by inevitable comparison with his greater contemporary Wellington, "whose rising fame" as Col. Pearse puts it "swallowed like Aaron's rod the reputations of all contemporaneous soldiers." We welcome accordingly this exhaustive account of his military career. But we find Col. Pearse somewhat too generous and uncritical an apologist. In his desire to emphasise Lake's undoubted merits, he has overlooked his obvious defects as a Commander. Lake indeed hardly deserves the title of a great general. A braver soldier never drew sword: once in the field, he gave his enemy no pause till he had brought him to an action: in the moment of battle, at the head of his troops, he was unsurpassed. But in strategy he lacked foresight, resource and above all patience. If he has suffered by comparison with Wellington, it is because the younger soldier excelled Lake in just those qualities, that distinguish the great general from the gallant officer. Still, we find it hard to quarrel with Colonel Pearse. If he is at times uncritical, he writes with an enthusiasm for his hero that carries his readers with him. After a century of oblivion, the "Old Lord" lives again.

Gerard Lake was born in 1744. He came of a well-known English family, and traced his descent on his mother's side to a daughter of Henry VII. At the age of thirteen he received a commission in the first Life Guards and made his first campaign at the age of sixteen in the seven years war. After the conclusion of the war in 1763, Lake saw no more service till 1776, when he embarked with his regiment for America to take part in the compaign against the revolted Colonies. In 1793, when the French Republic declared war on Great Britain Lake was sent in command of a brigade of Guards to operate against Dumouriez in Holland. Four months after landing, he had won the victory of Lincelles, a name which for many years headed the list of honours on the colours of the Guards. It was at this battle that Lake first displayed that intrepidity in attack and coolness in action that constitute his chief merits as a Commander.

Lake's next service was in Ireland where he was acting as Commander-in-Chief when the rebellion of 1798 broke out. He crushed the rebel army at Vinegar Hill and a few months later captured the invading French force under General Humbert. For these services he was rewarded with the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India. He landed at Calcutta in January 1801, being then fifty-six years of age.

For the moment the East India Company and the Marathas were at peace; but it was clear to Lord Wellesley that war might at any time be suddenly forced upon him. Lake was therefore ordered to make his headquarters at Cawnpore instead of Calcutta. Every preparation was made for the inevitable struggle. The cold weather of 1802-03 was devoted to field training on an exceptional scale. In August 1803 war with Scindia broke out. Lake, who had been invested with the same political authority in Hindustan as General Wellesley enjoyed in the Deccan, at once marched on Delhi.

The success of Lake's first Indian Campaign was sudden and complete. On September 3rd the fortress of Aligarh, deemed impregnable, fell by assault. A week later a Maratha force 19,000 strong, under the French General Bourquin, was utterly routed by Lake's small force of 4,500 men before the gates of Delhi. On September 16th Lake entered Delhi and formally placed the Moghul Emperor under British protection. A month later, the Great stronghold of Agra, "the key of Hindustan" surrendered to avoid the fate of Aligarh.

There still remained, however, the flower of Scindia's army, the "Deccan Invincibles." While Lake was lying before Agra, they had marched up from the south and were now threatening Delhi. They numbered seventeen battalions of foot, and some five thousand horse. Lake hastened from Agra to meet them. Marching all through the night of October 31st he and his cavalry came up with the retreating enemy at sunrise on November 1st, 1803. At the village of Laswaree the Marathas turned to bay.

Lake has marched over forty miles in the last twenty-four hours. But true to his invariable plan of taking the offensive, he went into action at once with all his cavalry, and held the enemy engaged till at noon his infantry came up. A general advance was immediately ordered. The Marathas fought as native troops had never fought before, but by four o'clock in the afternoon, their army was totally destroyed and every gun captured. So profoundly was Lake impressed with their stubborn defence, that when the troops cheered him at the close of the action, "he took off his hat and thanked them, but told them to despise death as those brave fellows had done, pointing to the Marathas who were lying thick about their guns."

Lake had indeed earned the applause of his men. "His personal share in this bloody struggle" writes Colonel Pearse "was a remarkable one. In the first phase of the battle he shared the dangers of the cavalry: in the second phase he headed the 76th Regiment in their advance, and in every charge made by them in the long sustained fight at close quarters about Malpur. He also successively headed the 12th and 16th Native Infantry, the two regiments that came so staunchly to the assistance of the 76th at a moment when the issue of the battle trembled in the balance." His horse was shot under him, and he only escaped by a hair's breath from death at the hands of a Maratha sepoy, who actually placed the muzzle of his musket against the English General's coat.

It would have been well for Lake's reputation if the Maratha musket had done its work, and he had fallen, "felix opportunitate mortis," at the head of his troops at Laswaree. For his conduct of the war with Holkar, which almost immediately followed Scindia's rout, was a series of disastrous mistakes. At first all went well. Lake drove Holkar in hot haste from the territories of Jaipur: but in defiance of General Wellesley's advice to follow up his success, he withdrew the main part of his army to cantonments and left Colonel Monson with a weak detachment to watch Holkar's movements. We cannot follow Colonel Pearse in the excuses he makes for Lake's conduct. He argues that the hot weather was approaching, that the European troops were greatly fatigued, and that it was unlikely that Holkar would take any serious action before the end of the hot weather. Such considerations cannot relieve Lake of the chief responsibility for what followed. Lord Wellesley urged him either to strengthen Monson's weak brigade, or withdraw it altogether. "Lake did neither. The result was Monson's disastrous retreat—the first serious reverse suffered by the British arms in India. Out of five battalions of infantry and six companies of artillery, only a few flying and detached groups struggled into Agra. By October Holkar was knocking at the gates of Delhi, which must inevitably have fallen but for Ochterlony's spirited defence. At length the Maratha leader drew off his army in disgust, and proceeded to waste the Company's territory. Lake had by this time collected a sufficient baggage train, and marching to Delhi started in hot pursuit. For twelve days he followed Holkar through the Doab, covering twenty-five miles a day, till at day-break on November 17th he came up with the Marathas at Fattegarh. Holkar fled on horseback escorted by a handful of troopers. His army was dispersed with great slaughter.

Monson's disaster was thus, in a measure, repaired. But the advantage gained was flung away by Lake's fatal resolve to invest Bhartpur. "Without a sufficient siege train" says the historian Marshman, "or an engineer officer of experience, without even making a reconnaissance, General Lake commenced the siege with breathless impetuosity. Four consecutive attacks were made upon it during fifteen weeks, which entailed the unprecedented loss of over 3,000 men. The siege was abandoned, and the remembrance of our failure was perpetuated even in the remote districts of the Deccan by rude delineations of British soldiers hurled from the battlements of Bhartpur." These are grave charges, and they are unanswered by Lake's apologist. By a cruel irony of fate, Lake received the news of his promotion to the peerage as Baron Lake of Delhi and Laswaree, just as he had drawn off his baffled troops from before the walls of Bhartpur.

Little remains to tell of further military operations. The final blow against Scindia and Holkar was never struck. In August 1805, Lord Wellesley was superseded by Lord Cornwallis, and the whole policy of our greatest Governor-General subverted. Peace with the Marathas followed, on terms so distasteful to Lake that he at once resigned his political authority. Early in 1807 he left India. A year later he was dead.

Lake was first and last a soldier of the eighteenth century: true to the traditions of the school in which he had been trained to arms. For civilians and penmen he had no small contempt. He was no writer of despatches. "Damn your writing—mind your fighting" he would blurt out. In matters of military etiquette he was rigidly punctilious. No matter at what hour of the morning the army began its march, there was Lake, in full uniform, buttoned to the chin, powdered and peruked. "Egad, Sir," he would say, "if I am to be killed to-day, I mean to die like a gentleman." At Bhartpur, the British gunners found this punctilio in regard to uniform highly inconvenient. Whenever the General and his Staff visited the trenches, their scarlet coats and plumed hats brought down a shower of shot, till at last, a Captain of artillery plainly told Major George Lake—the General's son and Aide-de-Camp—that "his damned feathers endangered the life of every man in the battery." Lavish in his hospitality and fond of good living as the fashion of the time was, Lake could suffer hardships with his meanest trooper, "content, when occasion demanded, to munch in the saddle a handful of parched grain, and declare it a sufficient diet for the true soldier." A formalist and a disciplinarian, Lake never spared his troops when there was an attack to be made or hard marching to be undertaken. "He lived before the growth of the strange theory that victories could be won and armies defeated without loss of life. The soldiers who served him knew that he would call upon them to face hardship, wounds and death. Yet they served Lake willingly, for they always saw him share with them the toil and the danger, and they knew by a hundred proofs that he was generous and kind-hearted." Never has a Commander-in-Chief been more popular with the native army than "Lick Saheb Bahadur," and the Bengal European Regiment—Lake's "Dirty Shirts"—long observed the anniversary of his death as a day of mourning.

On Lake's faults as a Commander, which were many and patent, there is no need to dwell. One supreme virtue he possessed; calmness of mind and cleanness of vision in the stress and turmoil of battle. As Malleson wrote of him; "He could think more clearly under the roar of battle than in the calmness and quiet of his tent." With all his defects, he was a soldier of a type that his country could ill spare: and his qualities were just those that have raised so high the reputation of the British officer in the East.

Colonel Pearse's narrative is clear and fluent: though his English tends to become a little loose at times. A peculiarly interesting and instructive feature of the book is the picture it gives of camp life in India a century ago, illustrated by lengthy quotations from contemporary memoirs, such a those of Thorne and Skinner. The work is admirably printed, and contains an excellent reproduction of a miniature of Lord Lake now in the possession of his grand daughter Lady Fludyer. The absence of a ground plan to illustrate the battle of Laswaree is the only serious omission.

From the "Northampton Independent": "Hairdresser's Business for Disposal. Excellent opportunity for young man with knowledge of Umbrella Work." A slight acquaintance with engine-driving and perhaps a touch of dairy farming would most likely make it a sure thing.

Something for our poor, bored, bewildered millionaires to do at last! A kind friend has been suggesting that they should all become connoisseurs in Art—to keep them out of mischief. Quite easy, and so simple; a week or two in the British Museum, a canter round the National Gallery, a whiz through the Tate, and a skip though Italy *et voila!*

From the 13th to the 19th instant, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 256 Hindus, and 30 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 314. The death-rate was 32·0 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 35·8. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers 89, bowel complaints 45 and other causes 180.

Sixty Austrian brigands, who have been arrested at Bukowina, have had their mountain caves raided, and among the plunder discovered in them were a number of motor-cars and pianos. They were evidently catholic in their musical tastes; but perhaps a duet between a 90-h.p. car "tuning-up" and a grand piano was only one of the methods of torture by which they persuaded their captives to submit to ransom.

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

SHAH'S ACTIVE POLICY.

Foreign Condemnation.

NEW PARLIAMENT TO BE ELECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Telegrams received in Berlin from Teheran state that the Shah is having houses bombarded daily according to his proscription list.

The Minister of Finance and two deputies have taken refuge in the Italian Legation and the President of the Parliament has secured French protection.

The diplomats have informed the Shah's commander that, while they have no intention of interfering in internal affairs, they deplore and condemn the continual plundering and massacre of innocents.

The Shah has issued regulations for new elections for Parliament.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a hundred persons were killed and wounded in the fighting at Tabriz.

The reactionaries now hold the upper hand.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The Commons and the Proposed Reforms.

MEASURES STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Rutherford asked when it was proposed to submit the reforms for India to the House.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said that the consideration of the measures by the Government of India, in consultation with the local Government, was drawing to a close and the result would shortly be submitted to Lord Morley.

Government would then decide upon the best course to promote the objects in view. It was, he said, impossible to fix a precise date.

INSPECTION OF TURKO-PERSIAN RAILWAYS.

Russian Activity.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Russian Minister of Communications has arrived at Kars, on a tour of inspection of the railways leading to the Persian and Turkish frontiers.

THE LORD CHANCELLORSHIP.

Speech by Mr. Haldane.

LORD LOREBURN'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Mr Haldane, speaking at Birmingham last night, denied the rumour that Baron Loreburn was resigning and that he would succeed as Lord Chancellor.

He said he would devote his utmost strength to completing his heavy work at the War Office, which he would never leave until the Nation turned him away.

MR. CLARK KENNEDY'S CAPTURE.

Ransom Refused by Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The captors of Mr. Clark Kennedy demand a ransom of 50,000 dollars. The British Legation refuses to pay.

ANGLO-FRENCH POSTAL RATES.

Penny Rates Accepted.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A telegram from Paris states that the Postal Committee has agreed to the reduction of postage and telegraph rates to England to one penny.

THE "LARACHE" DISASTER.

Thirty-Eight Missing.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The latest accounts of the "Larache" disaster state that only thirty-eight persons are missing.

THE NEWBURY CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The following is the result of the race for the Newbury Cup :—

Spate	1
Wuffy	2
All Black	3

Ten horses ran.

The race was won by two lengths ; one length separating the second and third.

The betting at the start was 100 to 30 Spate, 6 to 1 Wuffy, and 5 to 1 All Black.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Express" draws attention to what he calls the "disgraceful way" in which the healthy underwood and strong young and old trees in Epping Forest are being felled, stacked, and, in the case of the underwood, tied into bundles and sold. "In one part of the forest, known as the 'Green Ride,' it looks like a lumber camp, felled trees lying everywhere."

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

NEW PEERAGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The following have been raised to the Peerage :—

Sir Antony MacDonnell.
Mr. Whiteley, ex-Liberal Whip.
Sir Angus Holden.
Mr. John Philipps, M.P.

The following have been created Baronets :—

Mr. Kearley, M.P.
Mr. Layland-Barratt, M.P.
Sir J. Leese, M.P.
Mr. Perks, M. P.
Mr. John Roberts, M.P.
The Lord Mayor Bell.
Sir T. Brunton.
Surgeon Cheyne.
Mr. Cornelius Warmington.
Mr. J. B. Robinson, the Rand Magnate.

Twenty-five Knights have been created and they include :—

Mr. Robert Price, M. P.
Mr. Macrae, M. P.
Mr. Davies, M. P. (South Bristol).
Colonel David Bruce.
Dr. James Murray, the Philologist.

Eight Privy Councillors have been made, which include :—

Mr. Emmott, M. P.
Mr. Whittaker, M. P.
Sir Edward Walter Hamilton.
Sir John Edge.
Mr. Russell, M. P.

The Order of Merit includes Professor Henry Jackson.

The Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George include :—

Mr. Bell, Governor of Uganda.
Mr. Evans, Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.

The new Companians of St. Michael and St. George include:—

Mr. George Bowring, Treasurer, East Africa.
Mr. Madden, Consul at Casablanca.
Mr. Brockman, Secretary of the Malay States.
Mr. Warren, Surveyor-General, Ceylon.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Birthday Honours List also includes the following :—

TO BE C. V. O.

Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P.

TO BE G. C. B.

Sir H. Knollys.
Sir Francis Bertie.
Sir Arthur Godley.
Sir George Murray of the Treasury.
General Sir W. Nicholson.
General Sir J. Hood Gordon.

TO BE K. C. B.

Mr. Robert Chalmers.
Mr. H. Babington Smith.
Admiral Sir H. Lambton.
General Grant, Governor of Malta.
General J. M. Sym.
General F. Lance.

TO BE C. B.

Colonel Reade of Malta.

LATER.

The Imperial Service Ordes has been conferred on Mr. Ball, Interpreter at Hongkong, and Mr. Christoffelz of Ceylon.

Indian Mutiny honours include Colonels Moffat-Lang and Melver Campbell (retired) who have been created Companions of the Bath.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur E. Havelock.

[Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., whose death is announced by Reuter, was the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Havelock, K.H., and was born in 1844. He entered the 32nd Light Infantry in January, 1862, and was Captain in 1873. Among his various appointments and offices are the following :—Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the officer administering the Government of Mauritius, from July, 1873, to January, 1874 ; Acting Chief Civil Commissioner, Seychelles Islands, from April, 1874 to February 1874 ; member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Fiji, May, 1875 ; President of Nevis, 1877 ; administering the Government of St. Lucia from June, 1879 to August 1879 ; Chief Civil Commissioner, Seychelles, October, 1879 ; and Governor of West Africa Settlements, 1881. In April, 1881, he was sent on a mission to Paris, in conjunction with Sir A. Hemming, of the Colonial Office, to assist in negotiating the settlement of certain questions at issue between Great Britain and France with regard to territory on the West Coast of Africa. In the same year he was appointed Her Majesty's Consul for Liberia, and in this capacity he negotiated the settlement of a conterminous boundary between Sierra Leone and Liberia, and inquired into the claims of British subjects against the Liberian Government. December, 1884, saw him appointed Governor of Trinidad, but he did not long retain this position, becoming Governor of Natal and Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs in 1885, while in 1887 he was chosen as Governor of Zululand. He attended the international conference at Brussels in 1889 on the suppression of the slave trade, and was appointed Governor of Ceylon in 1890. Sir Havelock was Governor of Madras from 1895-1900 and of Tasmania from 1901-4. Sir Havelock married in 1821. Anne Grace, daughter of the late Sir W. Norris.]

MADRAS HIGH COURT.

The Vacant Judgeship.

MAHOMEDAN APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

The appointment of Mr. Abdul Rahim, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, to be a Judge of the Madras High Court, in place of the late Mr. Justice Boddam, restores the proportion of English and Indian Judges to what it was before the seventh Judge was appointed. The new Judge is the first Mahomedan to sit on the Madras High Court Bench.

THE last "lot" at a property sale at Chertsey was a freehold pew in the parish church, described in the particulars as "No. 1 in the south gallery ; land tax 1s. 10d." The auctioneer observed that he could hardly understand how there could be "land" tax in the gallery, and he also pointed out that until recent years, owing to an old Act of Parliament, the owner of the pew was entitled to a parliamentary vote. There were no bids for the pew, a gentleman exclaiming, "Bad trade."

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

The Plot to Kill the Viceroy.

FUNDS FOR FANATICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

The approver Gossain said that the reason for blowing up the Mayor was, because he had stopped Swadeshi meetings at Chandernagore.

The most important part of his evidence to-day was the plot to kill the Viceroy.

Mr. Norton :—Who decided upon that ?—Baren Ulasker Dutt, Hem Chander Das, myself and others whose names I cannot recollect.

Mr. Norton—Has the Viceroy done you any harm ?—No.

Mr. Norton:—Why was he to die ?—It was decided that if the Viceroy was killed, the British Government would be afraid, and it would encourage others to join us, out of fear ; we should be able to get money from Zemindars, and it would induce other people to join us. When the Viceroy was killed, Government would retaliate by oppressing us, and the people would be more excited, and join us. Jotish Chunder Bose was to kill the Viceroy.

Witness then mentioned about the attempt on Mr. Kingsford. Witness also knew that a Christian priest had been shot at Kushtia. Khitish and Bhobobuban Mitter were in it. He also knew of the Chingleput dacoity. Members of the Anusilam, inside the National College, Calcutta, did it. Indra Nath Nandi was then the leader. Some money was got by this dacoity. There were branches of the society in Mymensingh. Kedar Nath Chuckerbutty, who has works there, makes country cartridges for waging war against the Government.

The further hearing was adjourned till the 29th.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

Approver Gossain, in his evidence, yesterday, said that the bomb intended to kill the Viceroy is now in the possession of Jotish Chunder Bose, who is a native of Jessore.

The bomb was given him by Baren Kumar Ghose, brother of Arabindo.

Raja Pearymohan Mookerjee's son, said the approver, gave Rs. 200 to the secret society, and Digambar Nandan, of Midnapur, Rs. 2,000.

There was a cartridge factory at Mymensingh and a bomb making school at Ahmednagar.

Chingripeta, and not Chingleput dacoity, which recently formed the subject of a sensational trial at Sealdah, was the work of the Anusilan Samiti of Calcutta.

The sum of Rs. 2,305 has already been subscribed towards Mr. Campsey's fund, the maximum subscription being fixed at Rs. 32.

THE MONSOON.

Official Rainfall Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The following are the more important portions of the official rainfall statement for the past week to-day published :—

It shows the slowness of progress the Monsoon is making in Upper India. The centre of the depression, which was in Deltaic Bengal, on the 18th instant, travelled along a curved path, to the neighbourhood of Bogra, which it reached on the 20th, when its further progress was arrested by the appearance of a second area of low pressure, at the head of the Bay. This also travelled in a northerly direction, and became completely merged in the first depression on the 22nd ; but the centre of the combined disturbance was in the neighbourhood of Berhampore.

On this date, however, a third depression began to form, probably off the Circars Coast, and by the next day the result and action of the two gave a depression over South-West Bengal ; but it seems probable that the third depression preserved its identity, for it has taken a westward course, and at 8 hours on the 25th its centre was between Sambalpur and Berhampore.

The weather has thus been disturbed, throughout the whole week, in North-East India, and rainfall has occurred daily in almost all parts of the divisions, but it was light in Bihar. As the third depression moved westward, it carried the Monsoon into the Central Provinces, and on the 25th good rain had fallen over the Eastern half.

The Bay Monsoon continued active in Lower Burma during the week, but in Upper Burma the rainfall was very local in character on most days of the week.

There was an advance of the Arabain Sea Monsoon into Northern India at the beginning of the week, and it was the cause of widespread rainfall in Rajputana, the United Provinces and the East and North Punjab, and scattered rain in Central India and the Central Provinces ; but the current had commenced to weaken by the 21st, and rainfall ceased and skies cleared over North-West India and the United Provinces. The Monsoon did not extend into the interior of the Peninsula, and the rainfall was generally confined to the West Coast.

The week's rainfall was heavier than usual in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and the province of Bengal, excluding Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, the east of the Central Provinces and East Rajputana. It has converted the defect shown last week in the seasonal rainfall in Bengal into an excess, and has made the season's rainfall normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and East Rajputana, while the deficiency shown in the United Provinces and the east of the Central Provinces has been considerably diminished.

THE ARREST OF MR. TILAK.

Disturbance at Triplicane.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

There was a disturbance in Triplicane last night in consequence of the arrest of Mr. Tilak. An emergent meeting of the Chennai Jana Sangam was held in the Society's premises. A crowd gathered, shouted as is their wont, and proceeded to the Triplicane Temple.

BIG TRAIN SMASH NEAR BARODA.

EXPRESS DASHES INTO A GOODS TRAIN.

Four Carriages on Fire.

15 KILLED AND 27 INJURED.

A very serious accident occurred at about four o'clock yesterday morning at Itola, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, a few miles from Baroda, resulting in heavy loss of life.

It appears that shortly before the down third class passenger Express is due at Itola there is shunting in operation at that station and on this occasion the goods train was being shunted from the down line to the up line when the Express dashed into the station and on to the goods tran. Our Baroda correspondent in a short message announcing the catastrophe reports a rumour that the Express ran past signals which were against it, but this is unconfirmed.

The Express is run to relieve the traffic on the mail train, and, leaving Bombay at 8-15 in the evening runs at almost the same speed as the mail which follows it. Thus, unless the driver succeeded in putting on the brakes sufficiently quickly, the Express must have dashed into the goods train at nearly twenty miles an hour. Both trains seem to have been thrown off the line and the platform and offices damaged. Immediately after the collision it was noticed that a fire had broken, out and before anything could be done the flames had spread so that four passenger coaches, three luggage vans and a brake-van of the Express and four wagons of the goods train were eventually burned to ashes.

Later news relates that the waggon into which the Express dashed was filled with tins of kerosine oil and the conflagration was, therefore, instantaneous.

It is said that, attached to the train close to the engine, there was a special carriage occupied solely by a native gentleman who was just commencing a long sight seeing tour. This carriage was entirely destroyed and presumably the gentleman in it, but this still needs confirmation. Owing to the enormous damage done to the Station at Itola it has been impossible to get through a full account of the tragedy, but a special representative of this paper was despatched to the scene as quickly as possible and with restoration of through communication a detailed account of the catastrophe will be forthcoming. It is probable that a magisterial enquiry will have to be held.

A noteworthy point is the rapidity with which medical assistance was forthcoming from Baroda.

The following telegram was sent by the General Traffic Manager to the Agent :—"Deaths so far ascertained fifteen and injured twenty-seven, including four Railway Staff. Twelve injured detained at present in Baroda Hospital. Will wire further names to-morrow."

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following preliminary official report was issued yesterday by the Agent to the Railway Company :—

"It is with deep regret that I beg to notify the occurrence of a serious accident which occurred at Itola early this morning, brief particulars of which are given in the accompanying memorandum.

"No. 5, third class Express, which left Bombay on the night of June 25th collided with 47 down goods at Itola at about 4 o'clock this morning. The goods train was backing on the down line to clear the road for the Express when run into. The collision was immediately followed by an outbreak of fire which resulted in four passenger vehicles, three luggage vans and a brake-van of the Express and four wagons of No. 47 being burnt. Several passengers in the front bogie carriage of the express were either killed or burnt to death, but as their charred bodies are lying in wreckage it is not yet possible to give numbers. Besides these casualties two passengers are reported to have been killed and about 15 slightly injured. Medical assistance was promptly obtained and all that is possible is being done for the injured persons. Both lines are blocked and passengers are being transhipped at the site of the accident. The Chief Engineer is already at Itola and the General Traffic Manager shou'd have arrived there at 10-30 this morning."

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

So far as can be ascertained the following are the names of the killed and injured :—

KILLED.

Rutton, widow of Heptoolabhai Kikabhai of Godhra ; Shankar Baskar of Khetwadi, Bombay ; Bapoojee, Marwari of Rutlam ; Rookma Gopu, Marwari female child, of Rutlam ; Laximibai, wife of Laxmanrao Appa of Baroda.

INJURED.

Sarativate, widow of Chitaman Mahadhorao Golay of Baroda, seriously injured ; Kanilal Dayabhai of Baroda, seriously injured. Yeshwantrao Sowlayrao of Baroda, slightly injured ; Wasudeo Ishwar of Anand Taluka, slightly injured ; Narayan Bachar of Anand Taluka, seriously injured ; Lakshmanshanker Bapujee, of Anand Taluka, slightly injured ; Bulla Dalab of Anand Taluka, seriously injured ; Makoondrai Dowlatray, Hospital Assistant, Broach, seriously injured ; Nagachand Chaganlall of Anand Taluka, slightly injured ; Bholia Zala, Broach District ; Firemen John Phillips, seriously injured ; Fireman D'Souza seriously injured ; Driver J. S. Pereira, slightly injured ; and Guard Merwanjee Hormusjee, seriously injured.

The official Departmental Inquiry will be held to-day at Itola when the Government Inspector of Railways will attend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 26.

There was a collision about 3-45 this morning when the third class Express from Bombay ran into No. 47 Down goods train in Itola Station. The Express left Miyagam while the goods train was shunting on to the up line and caught the front portion of the goods train, consisting of four waggons and the engine. The Express consisted of an engine, two luggage waggons and about six bogie third class cars. The engine, two waggons and three passenger carriages were smashed. The gas holders in the waggons in front of the Express and the kerosine oil tins in the smashed waggons of the goods train ignited. The number of killed is still uncertain. Probably about 25 were burnt to death as only three of the dead were brought out from the ruins before the conflagration grew too strong. About twenty of the very seriously injured were brought to Baroda Hospital and one died on the platform of the Baroda Station. The injured were attended to by the Railway Doctor Aquinas, the Lady Doctor of the Dufferin Hospital and Sheikh Lal, Hospital Assistant, Baroda Cantonment. Fireman John Phillips who was badly burnt, is in a precarious state. Another fireman was also injured, but is progressing.

Mr. F. W. Watson, Executive Engineer, left Baroda for Itola early on a light engine. Two special trains were run to bring the Down Mail, which left Itola at 10-35, but the line is not yet clear. One line will probably be clear this evening and the other to-morrow.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE WEAPONS OF WAR,

BY

WILLIE AUCHTERLONIE

(Open Champion 1893).

I have been handling golf clubs, playing with them, making them and teaching their use to others all my life. The reason for this familiar acquaintance with them is due, in a great measure, to the fact that I was born and brought up in St. Andrews—where everyone is a golfer from youth. Having thus known them all my days, and having, since going into the club-making business, had my time and attention almost wholly devoted to the making of them, I think that my experience as a golfer and a club-maker entitles me to offer a few remarks here on their manufacture, choice and proper use, which may prove beneficial to golfers.

When I left school I was apprenticed here to Messrs. B. Forgan and Son, club-makers to the Prince of Wales, with whom I served the four years necessary to make me a journeyman. Then, after some years practical work I was fortunate in winning the Open Championship at Prestwick. Thereafter I commenced business with an outside partner; and, a few years later, my brother and I started the present firm of D. and W. Auchterlonie, and we have had no reason to regret having done so, as the patronage extended to us by golfers all over the world, has been very kind and very generous.

CLUB HEADS AND THEIR MANUFACTURE.

The superintending of our workshop, with a few hours teaching daily, takes up all my time. But I do not grudge it, especially that part of the day when I am among our workmen, for the making of a club is a thing in which I take the greatest possible interest ; and nothing gives me greater pleasure than to talk over and discuss it in all its various branches. Of course, since I entered upon my apprenticeship, many great and important changes have taken place, alike in the form, the shape, and description of clubs themselves, as well as in the methods of their manufacture ; and I will now treat briefly of these in turn. Regarding the former, the heads, as I first made them, were of the old-fashioned, long and narrow pattern, which nowadays we so seldom see, except perhaps in the bag of some elderly player, who has never taken to the later varieties. According to Dr. Argyll Robertson, Dr. McPherson had been using shorter and broader heads. After that came the short and bulge head, that is, with the bulge on the face. This was very extreme and pronounced at first, but by degrees it came to be made with less bulge, until to-day it is almost imperceptible even in a new club. Most of the drivers are now made short and absolutely straight-faced. The short head has, however, I think come to stay, for I do not suppose golfers will ever again go back, as a body, to the long, narrow one of bygone days.

Although the club heads of the present time are all short, they are by no means all alike ; for, as in everything else, the fashion, or rather golfer's taste, is very varied, and consequently clubs are very diverse in pattern. I am, of course, now dealing exclusively with wooden clubs ; and, I should now like to say something of the changes that have come over the methods of their manufacture within comparatively recent years. When first I was initiated into the mysteries of the club-making craft, the workman made the heads himself, from the very beginning—when the rough block was given him—by his own hands, without the intervention of the machine ; the head was first cut out of the block—firmly fixed in his vice—with what we call the breaking-out saw, and then, by means of files of various degrees of roughness, he gradually shaped and fashioned it, until it appeared as a club head, according to his last ideas of what that should be. But now there is a great difference ; not only is the most elementary part of the head's manufacture overtaken by machinery, but to a very large extent the designing and shaping of it also, so that there is nowadays practically only the finishing to be done manually.

Now to this description of the change that has taken place in the making of a club head, I should like to be permitted to add my opinion. To my mind, then—and now I am not speaking from a business point of view at all—it appears almost a pity that these changes have come about ; for, as a result, club-making is not and cannot be nearly so much of an art as formerly. Then like old Hugh Philip, the man who fashioned a club had to be a club-maker in every sense of the word, with an artist's eye for beauty of form ; and the clubs made entirely by hand have always appealed to me as having distinctive features about them, which those cannot have whose pattern and shape the machine has almost entirely accounted for. In the first case, each club represented the mind of the maker as to what it ought to be like, in the second only as the machine has compelled him to fashion it.

CHOICE OF A CLUB.

I have said that, like everything else, the fashion and taste in clubs is constantly changing, and not only is this to be found in the shape of the heads, but they differ, of course, in many other ways, such as in weight, suppleness or stiffness of shaft, lie, size of grip, and so on ; and it is not for me or anyone else to say that this or that variety is the correct one, for it is entirely a matter of each golfer's individual taste and preference, and also his knowledge of what best suits his physical requirements. And what diversities in these ways there are !—scarcely two golfers can be found, whose tastes and needs regarding a club are alike. What is a good and suitable club for one man, may be perfectly useless in the hands of another, and so for this reason, when choosing a club, a man must be guided by his own tastes and physical requirements.

A real club-maker must have the genius of a fashionable tailor; he must fit his man in the very best way. An agile swank, easy-going man must have a shorter, stiffer, and more upright club ; a non-agile, heavy, corpulent man requires a supple, and flat club. Much is gained by an intending golfer placing himself unconditionally into the hands of a tried club-maker and experienced golfer, for then his style is being formed, and mannerisms are to a great extent avoided or nipped in the bud.

There is a point here, however, which I beg to call attention to, regarding the choice of iron clubs. Contrary to some opinions, which uphold a more or less "springy" shaft, I would strongly advise—and I have proved this correct by experience—that golfers should select all their irons with stiff shafts. I advocate this for various reasons ; from the amount of hard work that they are called upon to do, if the shafts were not stiff to a degree, they would very soon get dead and hearted and done ; and for approaching clubs particularly, irons or mashies, the shaft should be absolutely rigid. When this is so, in playing a stroke, the head comes forward with one's hands ; but if it is at all "whippy" our hands are there before the club head, which of course interferes with the correctness of the stroke besides rendering the club difficult to use. Regarding the physical needs of players, it is true we see many contradictions of what we should expect. For instance we sometimes notice a short, not over robust-looking man, using long, heavy, powerful clubs, which he would appear scarcely able to wield, yet he does marvels with them, while, on the other hand, we see tall and strongly built golfers with clubs, short and light, almost toylike in appearance, and yet they use them to capital purpose. But, generally speaking, I think these are exceptional cases rather than the rule, and that we will more readily find the golfer using that variety of club, which most nearly resembles himself.

LIE AND GRIP.

There are two points to which I should like to draw particular attention, and these are lie and grip. Regarding the former, the player, who stands erect and well over the ball will, it is quite evident, require a club of a more or less upright lie; while he who "sits down," as it were, to his ball, will want one very much flatter. But there is a point here, which is most important, that when a golfer has found out what speciality in the way of lie, say of drive, suits him best, then he should see that both driver and brassy have the same angle of lie upon them; if not, one or another cannot suit him in this respect, and he will be unable to use it properly. Such a club as the short spoon, however, from its necessary shortness of shaft, ought to be a trifle more upright than the other two. The other detail, size of grip is, I fear, considered a mere trifle by a great many players, but in reality it is a matter worthy of the closest attention. The golfer with large hands and long fingers will require his grip to be a comparatively thick one ; while he with small hands and short fingers, finds himself best suited with one that is thinner. And here, again, a similarity is necessary, we should have all our grips as nearly as possible of the same thickness, for, if one is thicker or thinner than the others, we may have reason to wonder why it is that we cannot use this club to advantage. But that diversity of grip is the simple reason of it.

GENERAL ADVICE.

While it is a difficult matter to give general advice as to what is the best variety in length, weight, lie, etc., of a club,—indeed it is almost impossible to do so, for, as I said, every golfer has his own particular taste and physical requirements, and ought to know himself, if he has had any experience at all, what best suits him,—still if I was to attempt to do this, I should say, "avoid extremes either one way or the other, and then you have less chance of making mistakes and of creating eccentricities in your style and game, which are to be carefully shunned."

I would just say a word before I finish, to the man who desires to learn the game. I refer in particular to him who takes to it at a more or less late stage of his life. He who has known it from childhood as a rule, needs no such instruction, for by studying the styles of the best players, his power of imitation has been compelling him all along to adopt the most suitable for himself. But with the later starter it is different, and I consider it a great mistake for such a one to attempt to master it by himself and unaided; because he is almost certain if he does so, to contract some serious fault, which once taken in, is very difficult to throw off. He would do very much better to get advice first of all at least, either from some experienced golfing friend, or from a professional. By such means he will at least be put on the right lines towards acquiring skill in the game, but that skill itself, no coach, amateur or professional, can teach him—it will come to him by hard and earnest practice alone.

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ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

Native Police Officer Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JUNE 26.

A sensational case will be enquired into by the Divisional Officer. Venkatramaniah, who was employed as Station House Officer at Wellington, is charged under section 380 I. P. C. for alleged infanticide. Venkatramaniah was alleged to have, through a barber midwife, put an end to his illegitimate child. Venkatramiah is now in the police lock-up.

THE Queen has accepted a copy of verses by Ernest Stockdale, who was until recently an inmate of the Workhouse at Windsor. Stockdale is blind. Through the exertions of some of the guardians, he was provided with a typewriter, which he learned to manipulate. He is now engaged in hawking tea and his verses.

EUROPEAN ADVENTURERS IN INDIA.

A Page of Hyderabad History.

In the middle of the XVth century, the spirit of maritime discovery had roused to energy many of the nations of Europe, and dreams of avarice and power had attracted a large number of bold and enterprising individuals to seek a fortune in foreign lands. These, whom the historians of the day dubbed adventurers, were persons of birth, education, and approved character, who, from various causes, expatriated themselves and entered the service of the Native States, some from dissatisfaction with their prospects others—men of less respectability—from caprice or more unworthy motives, whilst a few were driven to this form of banishment by reason of their necessities or pecuniary embarrassments, and others were actuated by a spirit of pure adventure.

The name of DeBoigne, in the early history of Modern India, is one that commands respect. His powers of organisation, his strict discipline, and his unfailing tact, raised his master, Madhaji Scindia, to a pinnacle of greatness never before arrived at by a Native Chief. He paved the way for steady conquest by the English, inasmuch as he demonstrated the feasibility of recruiting Natives to fight intestine wars, it being easier to combat a disciplined army than a horde of irregulars—the experience of border tribes in later broils has proved the truth of this statement. When disciplined troops met on Indian battlefields in those early days, the decision had not long to wait. That DeBoigne was a truly great man, there is no room for doubt ; but it must also be remembered that the encomiums passed on him have resulted from the partiality he displayed towards the British on several occasions, notably when he assisted the Company with a battalion of his own trained troops to quell a mutiny in the latter's forces ; and again when, on his final departure for Europe, he advised Scindia to disband his trained troops and never to war with England. His successor, Perron, was of a different stamp, who primarily served his own interests and then the national honour of his native country. That Lord Wellesley should have been antagonistic to French influence in the Native States is not difficult of explanation. In that soldier-man's "Despatches," it is stated that "we must counteract any attempt from him to establish a State in Hindustan." "We must never forget that he (Perron) is a Frenchman."

Passing over these events, we arrive on a different scene and reach a different playground. In the Deccan, following the lead of the Northern India States, the Nizam of Hyderabad was raising trained legions to uphold his power and authority, and under the command of Monsieur Raymond, a strong force was ever in readiness to obey Nizam Ali Khan when needed. It may be said that no Indian Prince, not even Madhaji Scindia, or his successor Dowlat Rao, ever had a finer or more efficient body of troops in his service than those which Raymond raised. Raymond's power was supreme, and he was virtually the arbiter of the destinies of Hyderabad. Here, again, the anti-French spirit was displayed ; and, at the request of the British Government, the corps of Boyd and Finglas, during the residence at Poona of the Nizam's Minister Azim-ul-Umrah, were taken into the service of the Nizam as a counterpoise to Raymond's corps, which numbered about 14,000. Boyd was an American, who commanded a party, described as a "ready formed and experienced corps of 1,800 men" which took part in the Battle of Kurdla (1795) ; and in the following year—when Raymond was at the height of his power and it was rumoured that he premeditated an attack on the British Resident's camp—Boyd and Finglas at once paraded their troops and signified their intention of supporting the British cause, but the trouble passed over and they were not called upon to act. A few months later misunderstandings arose between Boyd and the Court of Hyderabad, fermented probably by Raymond, which caused the American to quit the Nizam's service, taking his party with him ; and he was then engaged by the Peishwa on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per month. In October, 1798, Boyd assisted in the operations which resulted in Baji Rao being placed on the "masnad" as Peishwa, after the tragical suicide of Madhu Rao ; and in the following year, he was raised to the command of the Peishwa's Regular Brigade : the last mention of him is in connection with some local disturbances which broke out at Poona in 1797. Finglas was an Irishman, who was for sometime Quarter Master of the 19th Dragoons and bore an excellent character. In 1795, his corps, which numbered 800, was drafted into the service of the Nizam, which in 1798 numbered 6,000. Early in 1798 Raymond died and was succeeded by Piron—not unfrequently identified with Perron—in the command of the French army of 14,000, attached to which was a train of artillery of about 30 field Pieces and a troop of 80 Native dragoons, which Colonel Roberts and Sir John Malcolm, under the orders of Lord Wellesley, disbanded in October of that year. It became a question whether or not Finglas should be allowed to retain his corps, and Lord Wellesley not only sanctioned its continuance but also permitted Finglas, as occasion arose, to purchase ordnance, ordnance stores, and muskets from the armoury of Fort St. George. It is a fact of passing interest that the pay of Raymond's corps was secured by the assignment of a large district, part of which borders the Carnatic. It has already been stated that the corps of Boyd and Finglas were present at the Battle of Kurdla, and they would have given a good account of themselves had not an accident displayed the weakness of Nizam Ali Khan, who ordered a retreat when victory was within grasp.

Finglas was subsequently raised to the rank of Colonel, and commanded a large body of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, which took part in the War with Tippu Sultan and the Capture of Seringapatam. On the cessation of hostilities, having received a severe wound in the struggle at the wicket of Seringapatam, he returned to Hyderabad, when he was ennobled as "Khun Khar Jung" and promoted General, receiving an increase in emoluments. General Finglas, died in the prime of life in 1800, and his remains lie in the necropolis of Jehanoomah, alongside his French, Portuguese, and Dutch comrades, who sacrificed home and country to serve a master, whimsical, unstable, and close. He was succeeded by his grandson John, who, after a brief period of service, was assassinated in 1809 by a party of two brothers who were dissatisfied with his decision in a case they brought before him. In part to make reparation for this dastardly outrage on a faithful servant, his eldest son Louis Finglas, who was already commanding a regiment, was appointed to succeed his father, but with a considerably reduced force under his command ; David Finglas, the second son, who had some Cavalry and Infantry under him, was appointed to the command of a Sarf-i-Khas regiment ; and Michael, the youngest son, was left and remains unprovided for. The Finglas family, which, it has been shewn, had played a conspicuous and significant part for over three-quarters of a century in the military events of the Hyderabad State—indeed, in the schemes of Wellesley for the foundation of the British Empire of India—is now nearly obliterated. The relegation of this well-known family to the depths of oblivion becomes all the more conspicuous when compared with what other

...tates have done for the descendants of ... who served them faithfully in the past. Sou...a has still a Filoze in the person of Sir Michael holding an important appointment; the descendants of Raymond are still holding Military commands in the service of the Guicowar of Baroda; and Mysore and Travancore can show yet a list of names distinguished in civil and military life. It is lamentable, indeed, that His Highness the Nizam, who is always generously disposed, should be so forgetful of the memory of those who had in the past helped to maintain his rights. There is not now a Finglas on the Military List, though representatives of the family still exist in Hyderabad—colour being, it may be taken, their only disability. It is not a very special mark of favour, but it is a prescriptive right in the traditions of Hyderabad, that the father's services should be recognised in his descendants, and any attempt to introduce innovations must necessarily be received with disappointment and disapproval. It is to be hoped that justice long deferred to the Finglas family will yet be meted out, and that the surviving members of the family will even now receive recognition of the services of their celebrated ancestors, who were loyal alike to the British Power as to the Nizam—in fact, the association of events and their progress point to the principle that loyalty to the one meant loyalty to the other—the Friend and the Ally.

TWO FLEETING SUMMERS.

Upon the River with my Love
When burning suns are high,
Among the midges and the gnats
And many a color'd fly—
The sparkle of the waters clear,
A zephyr's fitful kiss,
Make magic in a magic hour
With every earthly bliss.

Beneath the shade of giant trees
We rest awhile and dream;
Perchance of other happy days
Upon that very stream.
Last year my love had golden hair,
Large eyes of liquid blue,
Face blushing as a rosy dawn,
Slow thoughts and words but few.

Even her silence pleasure gave,
So restful seem'd to be;
I only low'd to gaze at her,
And she to gaze at me.
A wordless summer idyll that
Beyond the hust'ling earth,
Her fingers dabb'd the watery wave,
She smiled in childish mirth!

To woo in happy silence with
The language of the eyes,
To squeeze some dainty fingers
That squeez'd back in faint surprize.
To kiss those lips in fancy, till
At last they whisper'd low,
"You really are quite naughty, please
Take up your oars and row."

Oh! happy dream that summer time;
It ne'er can come again,
For now my Love has dark brown hair;
She does it rather plain.
Her brow is very classic and
Her eyes are very brown,
She has a way of looking up
Then sideways looking down.

Her lips have got no cupid's bow,
Her smile is like a ray,
Her merry voice and laughter ring
Throughout the drowsy day.
Her hands toned brown are hardy—Jove!
I dearly love to see
The water spraying from her oars
With half reluctancy.

While lying among cushions with
A cig'rette of my choice,
I listen to the pulse of life
That throbs within her voice.
The cricket fields of England, or
A gallop on the Downs—
A misty grey November morn,
The Huntsmen and the Hounds.

A breath from out the "land o' cakes,"
Where springing links wear bare—
A gun shot on the Mountain side—
Grouse, Pheasant, Partridge, Hare.
The West is knocking at my heart,
The East is with me still.
In day light blue the stars creep forth
The evening breeze blows chill.

"Come brace you to an oar again
It's growing rather late,
Pater—not mater—waits for me
We dine at half-past eight.
To-morrow? No—, the next day? Yes—
My hand's too large to squeeze,
You'd better draw your sweater on—
That sounded like a sneeze—"

The big smile flashes—then is gone—
A jolly Pal is she:
I think this season too will prove
A tip top one for me.
But be they fair or be they dark,
Reality, or dream,
I'll love them all—but love them best
When drifting on the stream.

MECO.

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FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 26th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	26	9	10 a. m.	5	17
Teheran ...	26	13	20 p. m.	2	40
Goes	26	2	25 p. m.	0	25

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

General Willcocks' Despatch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

General Willcocks' despatch on the recent operations on the Mohmand Border in the Khyber and in the Mohmand country is published, together with Lord Kitchener's comments and the Government of India's orders. In the last named the Governor in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in his opinion that the manner in which the operations were conducted, under trying climatic conditions, reflects very great credit on Major-General Sir J. Willcocks and the Brigade Commanders and staff working under his orders, and shares the Commander-in-Chief's appreciation of the devotion and soldierly spirit displayed by them on all occasions and of the satisfactory results achieved.

Lord Kitchener's comments are contained in a covering letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff to the Government of India, the main portion of which is as follows:—

The operations had to be undertaken at a season of the year which involved great exposure to heat, difficulties in regard to water and even more fatigue and discomfort than are usually experienced during punitive expeditions on the Indian frontiers. A considerable amount of opposition was encountered and the tactics adopted by the enemy consisted largely of nightly attacks. Threats of attack on the troops in their bivouacs deprived the force of the much-needed rest. All difficulties were, however, overcome by the ability of Major-General Sir James Willcocks and his Brigade Commanders and by the gallantry and endurance displayed by all ranks under their command. The losses inflicted on the enemy have been heavy and their punishment severe, and the Commander-in-Chief believes that the Government of India will agree that the results achieved have been satisfactory in every respect. His Excellency has much pleasure in again bringing to the notice of the Government of India the valuable services rendered by Major-General Sir James Willcocks. He trusts that the services of that officer and of all ranks who were engaged in these operations may be considered worthy of special commendation.

General Willcocks' despatch gives a detailed account of the operations, the particulars being ones which were fully reported at the time. It continues as follows:—"The Commander-in-Chief has already, in a telegram received the day we crossed the border, congratulated all ranks on their discipline and good conduct in the field. I would beg to add that the hardships and privations were borne with a cheerfulness which could not be exceeded. The incessant marching under a fiery sun, with only a very limited amount of indifferent water, the choking dust and plagues of flies were all a severe test of endurance by day, whilst at night the men were generally kept awake and at their posts for hours together, owing to the constant fire kept up by the enemy, and which would have proved even more costly than it did but for the labour expended on the entrenchments and which added considerably to the daily work they were called on to perform. I can unhesitatingly say that no troops could have rendered better service in the field. The elasticity of the Divisional and Brigade systems, each with its own permanent peace staffs, proved well adapted to all requirements, for when the temporary dislocation of Brigades (to meet the sudden call from the Khyber) was followed by the outbreak of cholera on the Mohmand Border, necessitating further readjustments, no difficulty was found in immediately meeting the demands owing to the fact that the troops removed from Peshawar and Nowshera had not only been replaced under orders from Army Head-Quarters, but the Khyber and Malakand Moveable Columns stood ready equipped with field service transport, thereby placing practically two extra Brigades on a war footing. The consequence was that every deficiency caused by cholera was immediately replaced, enabling the force to advance on the very date fixed. Moreover, once my plan of operations had been approved I was given a free hand which enabled me to complete the work before the hottest season of the year had set in on the frontier.

"The reconnaissance and general work done by the 21st Cavalry was of a high order and proved of the greatest value to the force. The various squadrons were always well handled. The two companies of Sappers and Miners were well commanded and did much useful work. The Supply and Transport, Ordnance and Medical arrangements were all satisfactory, and the good work done by the Army Bearer Corps was most praiseworthy. The North-Western Railway staff performed their duties without any hitch during both mobilisation and when the force was demobilised and the Telegraph and Postal services were satisfactory. The former had a great deal of hard work to do both before and during the operations.

"The total casualties in action, etc., sustained by the force amounted to 52 killed (or died of wounds) and 205 wounded of all ranks, whilst the enemy lost about 450 killed, notwithstanding the fact that a very large percentage of our casualties, as must always be the case in frontier warfare, was caused during retirements from advanced positions or after carrying out the necessary punitive measures. The troops captured and brought in 20 prisoners, nearly all of whom were released after inquiry. As is well known to any one with any knowledge of the tribesmen, they never leave behind a wounded man, risking anything rather than that he should be made a prisoner. In no instance was any man missing from our force. The amount of firing done by the enemy may be gauged from the fact that 185 horses and mules were killed and wounded, a large proportion of which were hit in our camps at night.

The following are mentioned:—

(1) For conspicuous gallantry in the field:—Second-Lieutenant W. Platt, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant G. F. Waterworth, 1st Royal Warwicks; and No. 7221, Private Harry Lloyd, 1st Royal Warwicks.

STAFF.

(2) For distinguished service in the field:—Colonel W. R. Birdwood, Colonel W Money, R. A., and Lieutenant P. Y. Langhorne, R. A.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Anderson, Captain A. L. Tarver, and Captain Barwell.

Second Brigade—Major-General Barrett and Major S. M. Allen.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

1st Brigade.—2nd Punjabis—Lieut.-Col. C. A. Fowler, Major S. H. Climo, and Lieut W.F.R. Webb
53rd Sikhs—Major P. J. Miles Finnis.
57th Rifles—Major F. W. B. Gray, Captain C. G. Ames, and Lieutenant W. S. Trail and Capt. R. S. Gordon.
57th Rifles—Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Carruthers. Lieut. B. E. Anderson, and Captain H. O'Grady.
29th Punjabis—Colonel W. E. Phillips and Captain M. R. Pocock.
5th Sikhs—Major R. W. Falcon.
55th Rifles—Captain A. M. Houston.

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

21st Cavalry—Colonel G. B. Unwin, Lieut.-Colonel V. B. Fane, Captain F. A. Jackson, and Captain O. M. Dyke.
8th Mountain Battery—Major F. W. S. Stanton.
28th Mountain Battery—Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Fuller.
6th Company, Sappers—Captain J. R. E. Charles.
34th Pioneers—Major G. E. L. Gilbert, R. C. Chaplain, Revd Father Looman.
Medical Services—Major O. R. A. Jullian, R.A.M.C.
Supply and Transport—Major C. H. G. Moore, Lieut. F. H. Lancaster, and 2nd Lieut. Kunwar Pirthi Singh

For distinguished service at Muttra—Major P. T. Westmorland, the late 2nd-Lieut. A. L. Hume Spry and Major D. Sapte.

For exceptionally good work:—Brigadier-General G. Ramsay, Colonel H. R. Whitehead, Lieut-Colonels A. B.C. Williams, A. R. Dick, R. G. Strange, and G. R. Crawford, Captains J. Woods J. R. Brown and H. Fawcus and Lieut. L. V. Bond.

Also for gallantry in the field—Privates E. Bines and J. P. Carruthers, of the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, and Sergt. J Milledge, Lance-Corporal W. Moore and Private A. Stone, of the 1st Royal Warwicks.

For exceptionally good work—Conductor H. G. Booth, of the Transport Staff; Sergt. G. H. Sercombe, of the Telegraph Department; Sergt. J. Elder, of the Transport, and Assistant Surgeon F. Lee.

The political officers, Major Blakeway and Captain W. J. Keen, are also mentioned, and the native officers and men whose names have already appeared in the Honours List.

The Despatch notices in this connection that the story of Jemadar Mir Afzal Khan, 22nd Punjabis, who was killed at Kasar, will live in frontier history.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

State Banquets.

REJOICINGS IN INDIA.

BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY being the day appointed for the celebration of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the troops in garrison paraded at 8-30 a. m. The Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal Scots stationed at Colaba paraded on the parade ground at the appointed hour.

The Royal Garrison Artillery was under the command of Major T. W. G. Bryan, and the Royal Scots under the command of Major G. F. H. Wingate. Colonel W. H. E. Murray, being the Senior Officer, commanded the parade.

The troops were drawn up in line facing east in review order. After firing a "feu-de-joie" at intervals, the band played the National Anthem. A royal salute was given, followed by three hearty cheers for the King-Emperor. The troops then formed up and marched past returning to their respective barracks.

The 116th Infantry paraded at the general parade ground, Esplanade, under the command of Colonel H. R. Mead. After the "feu-de-joie" a royal salute was fixed. Three cheers were called for the King-Emperor, after which the troops marched back to their lines.

The 109th Infantry, under the command of their Commanding Officer, held a similar parade at Santa Cruz, where they fired a "feu-de-joie" gave three cheers for the King-Emperor and then went back to their lines.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired at 8-30 a. m. from the Saluting Battery.

The day was generally observed as a holiday in the city, all the banks, mercantile offices, and the leading business establishments being closed. H. M. S. "Perseus," now lying in the Government Dock, flew the white ensign, and the Royal Indian Marine vessels "Hardinge," "Dufferin," "Northbrook," "Mayo," "Investigator," and "Palinarus," flew the blue ensigns from their mast heads in honour of the occasion. All the merchantmen in port as well as in dock were decked with flags and bunting. The Foreign Consulates in Bombay had their flags flying from their respective flagstaffs. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club flagstaff was also decorated. The Secretariat, Town flagstaff, Castle, Sailors' Home, and many of the leading houses in Bombay also had their flags flying.

The native quarters presented a scene of gaiety in the afternoon, when the native theatres held special performances and were largely patronized by the public. Prayers were offered in the mosques, temples and fire temples of the Mahomedans, the Hindus and the Parsees respectively, and in the evening the residences of the rich were illuminated.

Native social clubs held King's Birthday dinners in the night and the loyal toasts were given by the presidents of such institutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The annual state dinner was given by Lord Minto at Viceregal Lodge to-night. Those attending, in addition to Their Excellencies and Lord Kitchener and their personal staffs, were Sir Louis Dane, Mr. Erle Richards, Sir Edward Baker, Major-General Scott, Sir Harvey Adamson, Mr. J. O. Miller, Mr. Harvey, Sir Beauchamp Duff, Colonel Roos-Keppel, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Macpherson, Sir Herbert Risley, Mr. Jacob, Major-General Bayly, Colonel Maconchy, Mr. Meston, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Butler, Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Brunyate, Mr. W. H. Wood, Surgeon-General Bomford, Major-General Hawkes, Surgeon-General Slaughter, Major-General Scallon, Majors-General Grover and Mahon, Mr. Beatson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Maclagan, Mr. A.M. Ker, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Berrington, Lieut.-Colonel Marlow, Colonel Burrard, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Curry, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Mullaly, Brigadier-Generals Brunker, Drummond, Dawkins, Garratt, Cowans and Hickman, Baron Herbert Richthofen, Mr. R. Dane, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Stevenson Moore, Colonels Birdwood, Bate, Triscott, Thomson, Rutherford, Broome and Orange, Mr. Fardley Wilmot, Sir Thomas Holland, Lieut.-Colonel Bamber, Major Douglas, Ven'ble C. Gillmore, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Mollison, Mr. Field, Lieut.-Colonel Inagaki, Major Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh, Revd. Pragan, Very Revd. Father Callistus, Captain Holden and Mr. Street.

BANQUET AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, POONA.

A Brilliant Function.

POONA, JUNE 26.

His Excellency the Governor entertained about a hundred distinguished guests at the banquet at Government House to-night, when the Governor's band was in attendance in the gallery and played some very choice selections during dinner. The table decorations were beautiful in the extreme, blue having predominated.

The following were at the table:—His Excellency and Mrs. Lamb, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie and Mrs. Alderson, the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins and Mrs. Mulogbry, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Basil Scott and Miss Clarke, General Alderson and Mrs. Brunker, Surgeon-General Mulogbry and Mrs. Kelly, the Hon'ble Mr. Thackersey and Mrs. Fawcett, the Hon'ble Mr Lamb and Mrs. Selby, the Hon'ble Mr. Logan, and Mrs. Quin, the Hon'ble Syed Zainel Edroos, Mr. Quin and Mrs. Burke, Mr. Kincvid and Mrs. Keating, Colonel Turner, Colonel Stisted, Colonel Westropp and Mrs. Field, Captain Greig, Colonel Jallett and Mrs. Prior, Mr. Osmaston, Mr. Alexander and Miss May, Brigadier General Kelly and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. Lucas, Colonel Wilson and Mrs. Clifton, Colonel Weallens, Colonel Forman and Mrs. Osmaston, Mr. Robertson, Colonel Hoggs and Mrs. Bain, Mr. Keatings, Mr. Kennedy and Mrs. Carvalho, Dr. Thomson, Major Stewart, Major Creagh, Sadar Pudumji, the Hon'ble Mr. Selby and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Morrison and Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hill and Mrs Hitchens, Colonel Bull and Mrs. Doran, Mr. Fawcett, Lieutenant Colonel Baddsley, Colonel Anderson and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Doran, Colonel Mosse, Mrs. Cousens, Major Field, Mr. Carmichael and Miss Felllows, Mr. Khandalavala, Mr. Cousens, Mr. Heyman, the Hon'ble Mr. Cameron and Mrs Wilson, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Vakil and Mrs. Jellett, Mr. Enthoven and Mrs. Stisted, Colonel Aplin and Mrs. Carney, Colonel Hitchens, Colonel Russell and Mrs. Khandalavala, Mr. Clifton, Mr. Bain, Mr. Cogill, Mr. Sprott, Major Henderson, Major Martin, Captain Ramadin, Mr. Paranjpe, Mr. Kadir, Major Carnegy, Mr. Prior, Mr. Carvalho, Prince Shivajirao Gaekwar, the Nawab of Sachin and Captain Drummond.

After the banquet a reception was held at which over 4 0 presentations were made.

The troops in Poona and Kirkee paraded as strong as possible on the general parade ground at 10 o'clock this morning, when myriads of all grades and shades turned out to witness the great martial spectacle. Seldom has so vast a crowd of spectators assembled on the parade ground. It was a cool, sunless morning, which intensified the pleasure of witnessing the parade. Long before the appointed hour the troops marched on to the ground and formed up as follows: Facing east—26th Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry in line, Mounted Infantry and 3rd Sappers and Miners in line of company column. The first line comprised one battery of the 13th Royal Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, in action on the extreme right; the first Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, 80th Carnatic Infantry and 107th Pioneers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. M. Hitchins, 80th Carnatic Infantry; the 2nd Infantry Brigade, comprising 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, 114th Mahrattas and 121st Pioneers under the Officer Commanding 114th Mahrattas.

The second line was formed by the 26th Light Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, 3rd Sappers and Miners, two batteries of the 13th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and No. 4 Ammunition Column.

The bands were massed in rear of the centre of the lines.

When the troops had been drawn up in this order, Major-General Alderson, C. B., and officers of the Poona Divisional Staff and Colonel P. J. H Aplin, D. S. O., Commanding Poona Brigade, and officers of the Brigade Staff, took up their position in front of the line to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency rode to the ground punctually at 10 a.m., escorted by the full strength of his Body-Guard, and accompanied by his personal staff. His arrival was proclaimed by a salute of seventeen guns from the right. The cavalcade was a brilliant one and bore the glamour of a State entry as it moved along to the saluting base, where His Excellency, with Captain Greig, Military Secretary, and Aides-de-Camp took their position, while the Body-Guard, under the command of Captain Lucas, broke up to right and rear of the base. His Excellency was received by General Alderson. Before the parade commenced General Alderson presented Long Service and Good Conduct medals to Private J. Parsons and Private C. Baker, Somerset Regiment, and Pensioner J. Wilson, late Cheshire Regiment.

A royal salute and the firing of the "feu-de-joie" in honour of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, in addition three lusty cheers for His Majesty, signalized the Imperial event which His Majesty's splendid troops in Poona and Kirkee were celebrating with characteristic zeal. The troops next formed up to march past. The first to march past were the 26th Cavalry led by Colonel Westlake, D.S.O., then followed the native section of the Mounted Infantry (there being no class at present for British troops); 2nd, 8th and 44th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery; 4th Ammunition Column; 3rd Sappers and Miners displaying medals which would have done credit to any corps in the world, the Somersets with a bicycle section in the rear, the 80th Carnatic Infantry carrying a captured standard in addition to their own; the 137th Pioneers, the Northamptonshire Regiment; 114th Mahrattas; and the 121st Pioneers. This was the order in which they passed His Excellency, and every regiment marched past faultlessly.

The artillery and infantry marched straight to quarters, while the cavalry returned at the gallop. Thus ended a successful and magnificent parade in honour of the King-Emperor's Birthday.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins walked together on to the ground while the parade was in progress, and among the ladies present were Mrs. Alderson, Miss Clarke and other ladies from Government House.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

The usual Birthday parade of the troops in garrison was held on the maidan, this morning.

There was a poor gathering, consisting mostly of Europeans, present. After the parade, the Gordon Highlanders marched back to the Fort, where one company, whose conduct in Calcutta has been very bad, was severely reprimanded by the Colonel, who said, he would no longer tolerate such behaviour.

MADRAS, JUNE 26.

This morning the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment paraded on the Barrack square of Fort St. George in honour of the King's Birthday. The Madras Artillery Volunteers fired a Royal Salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery. The troops fired a *feu de joie*, the band of the Cheshire Regiment playing the National Anthem. After presenting arms, the troops gave three cheers for His Majesty. Major H. F. Kellie, acting Commandant, Cheshire Regiment, was in command of the parade. The day was observed as a general holiday.

QUETTA, JUNE 26.

A grand military parade in honour of the King-Emperor's Birthday took place on the Quetta garrison parade ground early this morning under the command of General Clements, C. B., D. S. O. After the usual volleys had been fired, three cheers were given for King Edward. Before the march past Good Conduct medals were distributed to some half a dozen men on the field, among the recipients being four men of the York and Lancaster Regiment. Later in the morning Sir Henry McMahon held a durbar at the Residency. All civil and military officers and Sirdars in Quetta attended.

NANDOD, JUNE 26.

The usual parade, in honour of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, was held, this morning, by His Highness Maharana Saheb Chhatrasinji, Raja of Rajpipla.

A salute of 31 guns was fired, with a "feu-de-joie." His Highness then gave three cheers for His Majesty, which were warmly responded to by the troops and guests present.

The latter were entertained at the Palace by His Highness, who proposed the toast of His Imperial Majesty, in most warm and loyal terms. Sweetmeats were distributed to the troops. A general holiday is observed.

SACHIN, JUNE 26.

At Sachin a royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired to-day, in honour of the King-Emperor's Birthday. The day was observed as a holiday and general rejoicing under orders from His Highness the Nawab, who is a guest of His Excellency at Poona.

COONOOR JUNE, 26.

At the ceremonial parade, which took place this afternoon at Wellington, the 2nd Dorset Regiment under Colonel Bonus, D. S. O., Commanding Officer, and Depot details under Major Lambert, their Commandant, took part. At the termination of the parade the troops in columns, under their respective Company officers, marched past to the strains of the band.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Revd. G. J. Chree, Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, has eight months' leave from the 8th proximo. Revd. D. H. Pillan to act

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Francis, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has six months' leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Campbell to be Colonel on the Staff.

Major G. H. Evans to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain T. Farmer to be Major.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Ball, I. M. S., retires from the 1st proximo.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel G. A. Williams, Controller, Military Accounts, has sixty days' leave.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Major R. F. G. Bond, R. E., has eight months' leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieutenants Glanville and Cassey to be Lieutenants.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Hon. H. S. Napier has six months' leave.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

In connection with the King-Emperor's Birthday Gazette, published by us yesterday, Bombay has stood well in the good graces of the Government of India, which has bestowed high honours upon three of its prominent citizens, namely Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, who has been made a Baronet; Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, who has been made a Knight; and Captain G. H. Hewett, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, who has been made a Companion of the Indian Empire.

SIR. JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, BARONET.

Sir Jehangir, who has the good fortune of being made a Baronet, is a member of the Readymoney family who hail from Navsari, the mother city of the Zoroastrians. He is a lineal descendant of Mr. Hirjee Jehangir of East India Company fame, one of the pioneers of trade in India and China, who turned fortune in his favour, and amassing considerable wealth, returned to India to join the East India Company as a banker. The business-like promptitude with which he executed cash transactions won him the soubriquet of Ready-money, with which he was dubbed by the officials of the East India Company. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., brother of Mr. Hirjee Jehangir, who subsequently adopted Mr. Hirjee's grandson, Sir Jehangir, was a self-made man. A philanthropist by nature, a financier by instinct, having tact and dignity, he had won for himself a high position among Indians. To his princely donations and public spirit Bombay owes its Ophthalmic Hospital, Strangers' Home, the Elphinstone College building and the University Convocation Hall; Poona its Civil Engineering College; Surat its Civil Hospital; and Hyderabad in Sind its Lunatic Asylum. His charities were cosmopolitan, and he was fifty called the "Peabody of the East." The London Fountain in Regent's Park was also erected by him. Sir Jehangir, the newly-created Baronet, was born in Bombay in 1853, where he received his education. He is a practical man of business, being Agent and Director of several spinning mills. He has frequently visited England with Lady Jehangir, and has made many friends. They hold the unique distinction of having entertained Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who for many years had attended no private function. Sir Jehangir visited England and the Continent for the first time in 1884. He had the honour of receiving the Order of Nighthood direct from Her Majesty Queen Victoria's hands. During one of his visits to England, Sir Jehangir gave the sum of two lakhs of rupees for the erection of the Ready-money wing of the Imperial Institute, and had the honour of being present at the opening by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, who, in his address on the occasion, referred to Sir Jehanjir's magnificent gift. Sir Jehanjir is a Fellow of the Bombay University, a Justice of the Peace, a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, a member of the Bombay Millowners Association, and Chairman of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Girls' School in Bombay. Lady Jehangir, whom Sir Jehangir married in 1876, is a daughter of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, of Lowjee Castle. She has for many years past been one of the most prominent leaders of Bombay Society. A popular member of her own community, she has all along taken an active interest in public movements, particularly in the cause of female education among the Parsees. In all important functions she has willingly lent her assistance, notably on the occasion of the reception of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales by the ladies of Bombay. As joint honorary secretary, with Miss. Shereen M. Curstjee, she was mainly responsible for the success of the function, the most pleasing and attractive during the stay of the Royal visitors in Bombay.

Sir Jehangir and Lady Jehangir returned to Bombay after a long tour on the Continent in June 1903, when in commemoration of his recovery from a serious illness in England, he presented Rs. 10,000 to different charities. When it was represented to him that the accommodation at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital was found to be insufficient for the increasing number of patients, both indoor and outdoor, Sir Jehangir gave Rs. 30,000 for a special ward which was to contain at least eight beds for Parsee patients. An Examination Hall is a crying need in Bombay, and when the matter was brought to his notice, Sir Jehangir offered about Rs. 2,50,000 for building an Examination Hall for the Bombay University. When Lord Lamington, owing to the illness of Lady Lamington, left Bombay all of a sudden, Sir Jehangir placed a sum of one lakh of rupees at the disposal of His Excellency, who distributed the amount as follows:—Rs. 50,000 for the Prince of Wales's Museum; Rs. 45,000 for the Cama Hospital; and Rs. 5,000 for the Adams Wylie Hospital. It was only recently announced that Sir Jehangir had contributed the sum of four lakhs of rupees for the erection and equipment of a Science Laboratory in this Presidency. This munificent gift was acknowledged to be worthy of the splendid traditions of the newly-created Baronet's family. He has just returned from a tour in China and Japan, on which he was accompanied by Lady Jehangir and his family Jehangir and his family.

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODAR THACKESEY, KNIGHT.

A young and rising member of the Bhattia community, who, by dint of perseverence, natural talents, and great resourcefulness, has attained to rank and position, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersy, a member of the Legislative Council, has been created a Knight. The honour is worthily bestowed upon one who had never spared himself in order to promote the public interests; and the title will be hailed with joy in the native community. Sir Vithaldas is a partner of the firm of Thackersey Mooljee and Co., agents of five of the local mills, namely the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, the Indian Manufacturing Company, the Hongkong Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Company. He is one of the proprietors of the New Cloth Market commonly known as Mooljee Jaitha's Market. He has for years been a hard-working member of the Municipal Corporation and of its Standing Committee and a member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners Association, and other public bodies. In connection with the latter, he has written and spoken a good deal on questions bearing on the Currency and on economic matters generally. He has taken a prominent part in all public movements in the city; and his hard work and selflessness have been thankfully acknowledged in all directions. He is a leader in his own community, and enjoys considerable influence with Native durbars. Both in commercial and public life, he has played a prominent and successful part, and is much respected alike for his great abilities and his high personal character. He is, in fact, representative of the best type of an Indian business man. As president of the Bombay Millowners Association, he has done a great deal in the interests of the mill industry of this presidency. His public offices have been as numerous as his private enterpsises.

Sir Vithaldas has been a member of the Bombay Legislative Council since 1903, and has had the honour conferred upon him three times. He has manifested a great deal of interest in the scheme for the housing of the poor; and had prepared a scheme for building chawls for mill-hands and workmen, which had to be dropped owing to the insufficiency of the financial resources of the Bombay Improvement Trust. In connection with the last Sessions of the Indian Congress in Bombay, Sir Vithaldas did a great deal as president of the Industrial Exhibition to promote its usefulness and success. Lately he was elected president of the Industrial Conference which assembled in Calcutta; and his services as such were must appreciated.

Sir Vithaldas is in the prime of life, being only thirty-five years of age. His ancestors hail from the Jamnagar State in Kathiawar. His grandfather, Mr. Thackersey Mooljee, on his arrival in Bombay many years ago, embarked in business as a guarantee broker to some European houses in partnership with Mr. Manockjee Nasserwanjee Petit. He afterwards established the firm of Thackersey Mooljee, who became guarantee brokers to Messrs. Gaddum Bythel and Company Solomon Bates and Company and other large firms in Bombay. The benefactions of the Thackersey family for benevolent and charitable purposes have been estimated to amount to at least five lakhs of rupees. At the early age of twenty-three, Sir Vithaldas was nominated a Justice of the Peace. He has been in the Municipal Corporation for eleven years as a representative of rate-payers in the Bhuleshwar Ward. He was the means of establishing the Currency League in Bombay, and worked zealously as its secretary. His experience in financial and banking matters has been admittedly great, and on one occasion he was invited by His Highness the Gaekwar to Baroda to confer with His Highness on questions pertaining to banking establishments. Sir Vithaldas has manifested great interest in the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies. Quite recently, at a great sacrifice of personal interests, he worked zealously as a member of the Indian Factory Commission, travelling to remote parts of the country to attend its sittings as a representative of the Bombay Millowners Association as well as the Chamber of Commerce. His selection to sit on the Factory Commission had prevented his acceptance of the Shrievalty of Bombay, which was offered to him. During his presidentship, Sir Vithaldas gave a dinner party in the Corporation Hall in honour of Lord Lamington.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held in April last, when Sir Vithaldas vacated the office of president, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to him, on the motion of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, for the zeal, ability, and courtesy with which he had discharged the onerous duties of his office during the past year. It was remarked that his tenure of office had been marked by unusual features. It had fallen to his lot, as president, to present an address to a retiring Governor and likewise to present an address of welcome to an incoming Governor; while in addition to these official functions, Mr. Vithaldas had initiated a new departure in good-will and hospitality by asking the members of the Corporation to meet His Excellency Sir George Clarke at a banquet in the Corporation. It was further remarked that Mr. Vithaldas's tenure of office had witnessed several important land marks in Municipal administration. There was, for instance, the settlement of the Police Charges question, for the happy issue of which Sir P. M. Mehta was so largely responsible; and there was the settlement of the vexed question of overbridges; and there was the permanent reorganisation of the upper staff of the Health Department, and there had occurred the practical reorganisation of the Water Department. Throughout all the debates which took place during his term of office, Mr. Vithaldas had preserved the Judicial equilibrium and that unwavering courtesy which are absolutely essential to any man filling the post of president of the Corporation. The vote of thanks to Mr. Vithaldas was carried with acclamation.

CAPTAIN G. B. HEWETT, C. I. E.

The valuable services of Captain G. B. Hewett, Director of the Royal Indian Marine, introducing many economic reforms in its administration, and his ability and success in the management of one of the most important departments of the State, have been fittingly recognised by conferring upon him the honour of a Companion of the Indian Empire. Captain Hewett has done thirty-nine years' hard work in different parts of the world, Cape of Good Hope, West Coast of Africa, China, and India during the last eleven years. He served as Sub-Lieutenant of the "Shah" during the Zulu war in 1879 (Zulu medal.) He was Captain of the "Magdala" in in the defence squadron for eighteen months; and since the 5th March 1904, has been a very efficient Director of the Royal Indian Marine, with his head-quarters in Bombay.

BANGALORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 25.

It is with feeling of the deepest regret that one has to report the death in Bangalore of Mrs. Watson, wife of J. Watson the well-known trainer who has charge of the Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar's racing string. Brightest of women, the suddenness with which the end came has proved a shock to her many friends, and the members attending the funeral at 9 p.m. on Wednesday were sufficient proof of her popularity.

Her death followed a very nasty carriage accident on Monday, the horse turning a corner too sharply and the trap toppling over after running up a small mound by the road side. Mr. Watson himself was badly shaken whereas Mrs. Watson received a bad cut across her forehead, which was stitched up in Hospital soon after the accident. It appears a little grit was still in the wound, and on Tuesday, in order to clean it again, she was put under chloroform and she never regained consciousness.

It is barely a year ago since Mr. Watson himself was not expected to recover from an abscess in the stomach—the result of a kick from a horse and he is fortunate to have got out of this affair with nothing more than a severe shaking. As trainer to Calcutta's senior Steward he has a powerful string under him, and has the distinction of having two successive Viceroy's Cups to his credit with Fitzgrafton.

Grave doubts are still entertained as to the success of the Bangalore meeting, the extra day suggested for Saturday having fallen through as far as one can see. Outside the trainers and jockeys, plus a Bookmaker or two, it is surprising the lack of interest being shown. A large number of horses are, as usual, summering here and work on the track is brisk, but the aforementioned enthusiasts seem to be the only ones present in the mornings; and here to a great extent lies the secret of the decline of racing in the Madras Presidency.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and Colonel Desaraj Urs will presumably extend a helping hand again, but more than this is wanted before the forthcoming and future meetings can be made the successes they used to be. Of racing stock there is ample, and trainers sporting enough to run half fit animals for the sake of an afternoon's racing; but many

BY THE WAY.

THE CLARENDON PRESS.

The Clarendon Press has two departments in Walton-street, Oxford—the Learned Press and the Bible Press. The Learned Press employs about 300 persons, chiefly compositors and proof-readers, and sets up in type the numerous Classical, English, and Oriental works for which the press is famous. More than 150 languages, each with its appropriate type, can be offered to the prospective author or editor, including Eskimo. The average production of the Learned Press is now about one book for every working day, that is to say about 330 a year. At the Bible Press 400 persons, with sixty modern printing machines, produce on an average 3,000 copies of the Bible, not to mention Prayer-books, every day. The wholesale binding work is done in London. The skins of 100,000 animals are used every year for the covers of Oxford Bibles alone.

IN TWELVE HOURS.

One of the feats of the Clarendon Press was performed in connexion with the Caxton Exhibition in 1877, which was open by Mr. Gladstone. The list of Bibles was headed by the first Bible printed (1450-3?), and ended with one printed and bound within the twelve hours which preceded Mr. Gladstone's speech. The printing at Oxford actually began at two in the morning from movable type. Exactly one hundred copies (each containing 1,052 pages) were printed and numbered consecutively; the sheets were artificially dried and sent up to London by the nine o'clock morning express. They were at once bound at the Oxford University Press Bindery in London, in Turkey morocco, with gold lettering and the arms of the University on the side, and a parcel containing ten copies was taken to the exhibition by two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Gladstone said this feat might be called "the climax and consummation of printing."

CANADA AND TOBACCO.

The Canadian Government, we learn from Canada is starting a vigorous compaign for the improvement of tobacco. Two years ago a tobacco expert, M. Felix Charleau, was brought from France to see what were the possibilities of Canadian tobacco culture. He has been conducting careful experiments in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, and has found that a high grade of tobacco can be produced, but that the methods of production and curing followed in the past have been defective. The recent changes in the excise law, which place the Canadian leaf on a par with the imported leaf, were made for the benefit of the tobacco producers, and now the Government is going to undertake a Campaign of education in their interest. M. Chevallier, an expert in the growing and curing of tobacco, has been secured, and will soon arrive from France to assist M. Charleau in the work.

THE FIRST DERBY.

Most people know that both the Derby and the Oaks owe their names to that Earl of Derby who kept a pack of stag-hounds near Epsom during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and resided at a hunting-box called the "Oaks." Fifty years later a spiteful description of the "Oaks and its "jockeys" was recorded in the diary of Charles Greville. In the report of the first Derby run the names of five starters and of all the riders are missing; and there is no betting quotation. As the earliest known bookmaker, "Vauxhall" Clarke, was hanged, not for "welshing" but for highway robbery, betting on the race-course could not in that period have been a particularly profitable profession. Jockeys did not then possess their present princely salaries, but with a fee of a guinea were more richly rewarded than those of King James I., who were regaled by our British Solomon with long speeches delivered half in Latin and half in Caledonian.

DEVOTEES OF THE DERBY.

It is a striking evidence of the fascination of the Derby that it not only attracts thousands of spectators who never see any other horse-race but that many of its devotees make a point of never missing it if they can possibly get to Epsom. Only a short time ago there died an old resident of Epsom who had seen no fewer than eighty Derby finishes. "Pave," the chief of the sporting department of the "Morning Post," saw his first Derby as long ago as 1842, and is said to have seen every subsequent race for the "Blue Riband" for more than fifty years. Mr. James, Weatherby surpassed even this record; for, after seeing The Colonel and Cadland run their memorable dead-heat in 1828, he was on the spot to cheer every subsequent Derby winner including Lord Rosebery's Ladas in 1894, sixty-six years later. Even in the early days the Derby was just as magnetic in its attraction. The notorious Duke of Queensberry—"old Q."—saw Diomed win the first Derby in 1780, and did not miss a single race until his death thirty years later; while Lord Palmerston is said to have spent Derby Day at Epsom at least half a hundred times.

COUNTING THE STARS.

Mr. J. E. Geore, F.R.AS., recently counted the stars shown on certain stellar photographs, and, assuming the areas dealt with to be representative of the whole sky, he estimated that over 64'000,000 stars are visible in big telescopes, and that the camera could record at least 100,000,000. Now Mr. J. Franklin-Adams, F.R.A.S., is about to undertake the gigantic task of actually counting all the stars depicted on a series of plates covering the entire heavens. The plates, numbering several hundreds; are 15in. square, and each contains from 20,000 to 200,000 stars. The stars will be counted in narrow stripe, the plates being moved over a carefully graduated granting in the field of a microscope.

THE APPEAL TO VANITY.

They were walking down a suburban street slowly as befitted and earnest conversation. The girl, with her arm about her brothers neck—she was about fourteen and he eleven—talked with some indignation. "I think," she said, "it's very unkind of you to want boots this week, when you know mother can't afford them; very unkind it is, and you can esily go on for another week." Then she caught sight of the determind little face and her tone changed. "Besides," she said, "it will be ever so much better for you if you wait. If you go to-night with the money we've got you won't get any attention at all—none at all. You'll just have to take the first pair they give you. Next week, when you've more moneye, they'll take down all the boxes and show you every pair they've got in the shop. Now you will wait till next Saturday, won't you?"

CARDINAL MANNING CENTENARY.

The centenary of Cardinal Manning's birth is to be celebrated in London next month. The principal even will be an open-air demonstration on Sunday, July 19, when there will be a big procession to Hyde Park. A meeting will be held at which leading ecclesiastics and Irish and Labour members of Parliament will attend and speak. Temperance, trade, and friendly societies will be largely represented in the gathering. Arrangements have also been made by the ecclesiastical authorities fittingly to celebrate the centenary. There will be memorial services on Sunday, July 12, and on July 15, which will be the actual date of the centenary. Special services will take place in churches throughout London.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MATERIALS BORDERED WITH BROWN AND BLUE HAREBELLS.

Some of the most beautiful summer frocks so far produced in the Paris ateliers of the modiste are of bordered materials, the fine cotton voiles with delicate Louis XV. and Louis XVI. designs of baskets brimming with flowers, and lattice work patterns being among the most charming, while there are all manner of devices for varying the effect of the border. Slimness being the order of the day, these materials require careful treatment in order to avoid bulkiness, the dresses being cut "en princesse" with insertions of lace inset to represent panels, and carried out in unbroken lines from the yoke to the hem. Another favourite design is a bordes of growing flowers, a field of brown and blue harebells on a white ground representing a charming, and novel scheme.

THE NEW DOG-COLLAR BAND OF VELVET.

A very favourite method where the white gown is concerned is that of mounting two thicknesses of the pearly fabric over a doublure of pink satin. This gives a soft, rosy glow to the material like the pink light which gleams in the heart of the opal, without insisting too much on the colour, and is a very favourite device with the Parisienne, the somewhat sallow tint of whose skin makes a pure white gown anathema. A huge bunch of blush roses, tucked into the belt on the side where the folds of the corsage are crossed over gives just the right accentuation to the scheme, while the new fancy for wearing a broad "dog-collar" band of velvet round the throat, even in the ballroom—which is being adopted by numbers of girls as well as married women, and in the case of the former is perfectly plain, without any supplementary jewel or ornament—gives an opportunity for the introduction of another touch of colour, a band of the palest Nattier blue velvet being usually worn with the blush pink gown. A great deal of water has run under the bridge since we looked upon Paisley designs as being hopelessly "demode," and the patterns of India pines in serried rows, and in gorgeous Persian colourings, were reserved for the shawls of decrepit almshouse pensioners, and considered to embody the extravagances of the crinoline period with its decadent sartorialism. Nowadays, however, the dark woman is fully aware of the personal advantage she reaps by an enthusiastic return to Paisley materials, and many of the dinner gowns in Paris suggest that the corsages are simply designed of a wide, soft Paisley scarf, folded round the shoulders and over the bust, and secured with barbaric clasps and buckles, while, instead of the fulness being tucked into a deep belt, the scarf falls, both back and front, in one immensely wide end, like a floating panel, at the base of which is a woven silk lattice work of the fishing net description—terminating in a thick silk fringe. This gaily coloured Paisley corsage is worn over a skirt of milk white charmeuse, or crepe-de-chine, with a deep Paisley border introduced at the hem.

SILVER ARROWS ENCRUSTED WITH DIAMONDS.

Flowers, or sheaves of wheat showered with diamond dust, are still worn to an immense extent on the evening gowns, a huge single water lily in pure white velvet, with a golden centre, representing a sharp contrast to the all black toilette, or to that designed in bright lizard green, or the new tone of lapis lazuli blue which is so becoming. As a matter of fact, the crescent-shaped folds in which the bodices are so often draped nowadays require something to keep them in place, and a newer device than that of the single flower is a large silver arrow, encrusted whth white and grey diamonds, or a flat ornament representing a sheaf of these encased in a quiver of silver filagree, only part of the stem and feathery tops of the arrows, worked in mock diamonds, being visible. The flower fleries are, besides, giving place to a great extent to embroideries repesenting huge curling ostrich plumes, every frond of which is worked out in tiny crystall and gold beads, thousands upon thousands of these beads being pressed into service for the construction of the embroideries on a single gown.

THE MAGNETIC SEPARATION OF MINERALS.

For centuries the only property made use of to effect the separation of minerals was the difference in their densities; in 1858, however, an entirely new property was brought into play for the purpose—namely, the difference in their magnetic susceptibilities. This idea was due to a famous Italian engineer, Sella, whose name is well known in connection with the Mont Cenis Tunnel. Other machines on similar principles were subsequently devised, and, naturally enough, they emanated from countries rich in deposits of magnetite, such as Scandinavia and some of the Eastern States of America. Sweden especially took a prominent part in the development of the magnetic-system of separation, and the Wenstrom machine, patented in 1884, which was one of the first practical machines brought out, is still largely used, as it is well adapted to the separation of lump ore. Other machines, more particularly designed for the treatment of finely-crushed ore, were brought out in rapid succession, and to-day one of the main difficulties that besets the mining engineer lies in the selection of the most suitable machine for any given purpose, out of the vast number with which the market is flooded. All these machines work either by means of a moving magnetic field, produced by travelling pole-pieces passing through the mass of crushed ore, or by causing a stream of the ore to travers a stationary field, there results being obtained either by travelling belts or revolving-drums, or as in the case of Edison's machine, by the deflection of a falling stream. It soon became apparent that, where very clean concentrates were required, the best results could only be obtained by applying magnetic sepation to a pulp of mineral suspended in water, and wet magnetic separators were soon introduced, and are to-day preferred wherever possible. Whilst the ordinary methods of magnetic separation were thus extending the sphere of their applicability, another form of magnetic separation was coming to the front. For a long time the method was confined to minerals that were naturally or artificially magnetic in the every-day acceptance of that word; that is to say, were capable of being attracted by an ordinary horse-shoe magnet. Faraday had discovered, as far back as 1845, that numerous bodies, not magnetic in this ordinary sense, were nevertheless affected by powerful magnetic fields, but it was not until 1896 that this principle was applied to the separation of minerals by J. P. Wetherill; he succeeded in separating a series of minerals, all very feebly magnetic, from the some what more feebly magnetic zinc oxide and other zinc ores of New Jersey by the use of very powerful magnetic fields, produced by means of electro-magnets with wedgeshaped pole-pieces; and since his original invention this principle (the magnetic separation of non-magnetic materials as it is sometimes called) has found an extended application' one of the most recent being the magnetic concentration of specular hematite by the Edison deflection methods, using pole-pieces of the Wetherill type.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR-SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

So far as we know, submarine boats have been constructed solely with a view to their use in warfare. But it seems that at the present moment there is in operation near Tunis a submarine boat for use in the sponge-collecting industry. There is an additional novelty in connexion with its history in the fact that it is the invention of an ecclesiastic—the Vicar-General of Carthage, the Abbe Raoul. His attention was called to the question owing to the interest he has taken in the local industry, or perhaps, to speak more strictly, in the victims of prolonged strain to the lungs. For the health of the diver is severely tested by the occupation of sponge-fishing, and it almost goes without saying that the life of a diver is not one for insurance except at prohibitive cost. The means at the disposal of the divers on the African coast are far too limited for them to dream of possessing the outfit of the professional diver. So the philanthropic Vicar-General formed a society to devise ways and means of placing the local industry on another footing. The director of a dockyard near Toulon was engaged to draw up the plans for a specially adapted submarine boat, and a nine-ton vessel capable of carrying two men was the result. It is only 16½ feet in length, but seems to be admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was designed. The amidship section of the keel can immediately be detached from within, and the boat, thus freed from a weight of 1,500 pounds, will at once rise to the surface. The sponges are generally found on a hard and level bottom of sand. The boat is furnished with a wheel, and it can be moved from place to place on the sea-floor by the oars with which it is furnished. They are of steel, with feathering blades. An arm carrying cutting-pincers projects from the outer surface of the boat and is worked from within. The operator cuts off the sponge, which is then transferred to a basket hung from an iron support fixed in the position of a vessel's bowspirit. The sea-floor is observed through a bull's-eye in the bow, and the ground around the boat is lit up by electric lamps and reflectors. A telephone connects the boat with a floating vessel hard by, so that in case of emergency there is no difficulty in communicating with the outer world. A small battery of accumulators supplies the current for the electric light. Should the new venture continue to be successful, there is little doubt that the principle will find applications in many directions.

THE VALUE OF TESTIMONY.

Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard University, the well-known experimental psychologist, has been suggesting that psychology should supervise testimony. In an article in the "Popular Science Montly," Mr. Franklin challenges the "sweeping pessimism as to human reliability" which would be the outcome of the Munsterberg view. One of the tests by which the Professor arrived at his conclusion was the ancient question as to what appears to be the size of the moon as compared with some object held out at arm's length. The answers were varied enough, from the youth who imagined himself holding out a cart-wheel to another who thought that a pea would answer the purpose. Here says the Professor, is clear proof of the existence of different types of minds capable of producing only certain types of estimates. If, then, we require their impression as to any other problem placed before them, it needs to be corrected by the psychologist who has studied them and knows what degree of divergence from the normal their view of things is likely to exhibit. It is possible that the student who compared the size of the planet to that of a pea had been asked the question before, had tried articles varying from a soup-plate to the pea, and had remembered the result for the rest of his life. There is an ambiguity in the question so far as the Professor's inferences are concerned. What did he really want to know? Did he want to know if any of the students were aware of the fact that a pea held at arm's length will just conceal the moon from the observer? Or did he want, to know the intuitive feeling of a man as to the size of the moon when he looks at it? So far as testimony is concerned, the answer that it is as big as a cart-wheel is as accurate as that it is as big as a pea. He is asked how big it appears to him, and his answer cannot be impeached. Mr. Franklin rightly points out that the question of the apparent size of the moon is not equivalent to the mathematical question as to the compensation to be made for the diminishing angle. We have no direct perception of the fact that an object held at arm's length subtends an angle only one-third of that subtended one foot away. If the answers of the students differed it was because some answered one of these two questions and some the other. Those who are interested in the curious mistakes of the kind that may be made might get their children to guess how high up the wall the top of a "top-hat" would reach if placed on the floor by the wainscot.

WATERWAYS.

Strategic reasons have, no doubt, been the prime cause of the present position of waterways on the continent. We have our Commission sitting to discuss the many problems they afford. The United States, as Dr. McGee, one of their Commissioners, tells us in the "Popular Science Monthly," is in the throes of its second waterway agitation. The names of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Dewitt Clinton are connected with the prophetic visions of the first Commissioners. Little by little the canals for the construction of which they were responsible passed into the hands or under the control of railway companies, but quite one-half of them were practically abandoned. The question of the inland waterways became acute after the great harvests of two years ago. The railways were responsible for a tyranny which is so graphically depicted in Frank Norris's novel, "The Octopus." It was a tyranny which kept produce from the markets and supplies from the producers. Development was rudely checked. Settlement and production on thousands of square miles in the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming Washington, Oregon, and California were actually stopped altogether. The country was beginning to pay for its title of "the land of the magnificent distances." For the olden days of the independent self-supporting settlements had gone. Water and fuel could be obtained only by collective action. Communities had multiplied, and could not exist without a corresponding increase—an increase faster than a geometrical progression—of the lines of communication. Hence the appointment of a Commission of nine to prepare and report upon a comprehensive plan for the improvement and control of the Mississippi River system and other inland waterways in such a manner that the rivers of the country may be fully utilised for navigation and industrial purposes. The natural system of waterways enjoyed, or that should be enjoyed, by the United States is said to be more extensive and better distributed than that of any other country in the world. Dr. McGee tells us that, in spite of the fact that water-carriage costs on the average but one-third or one-fourth as much as rail-carriage less than one in nine of the freight lines are waterways, and only one-twelfth of the commodities are carried be water. The price of staples depends to a large extent not on the cost of production but on the cost of carriage.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
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OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
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In 2 lb. Tins.

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Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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"Sanitas-Okol"
IS the most powerful DISINFECTANT yet discovered, being more than 20 times as strong as pure Carbolic Acid.
Re. 1 Bottle of "Sanitas-Okol" makes 50 gallons of Disinfectant.
1 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" makes from 500 to 1000 gallons, Rs. 5. 8.
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"Sanitas Powder" 6 as. and 12 as. per tin.
Samples for trial and literature may be had of the Agents for Bombay.
MESSRS. TOTHILL SHARP & CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

BE WISE
In your generation and buy an automobile that goes and gives no trouble.
THE DARRACQ GETS THERE
It is built from experience in Speed and Reliability contests. It is not a season's car but a lasting machine.
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THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA,
35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Are your lips white, your cheeks colorless, your ears transparent? And do you look thin and careworn? It doesn't takemuch imagination tosee red lips, blooming cheeks, and a bright, cheerful face, in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
It expels all impurities from the blood, and gives strength and vigor to the nerves. It will surely restore you to health.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
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Be sure you get "AYER'S."
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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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PRECISION WATCHES
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WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
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Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery is Luxury.
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
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" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
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FOR THE HAIR
Is the Best Preparation you can use.
WHY?
BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.
BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.
Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.
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Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 26.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	87 13/16	1/4	
3 do. Rentes	...	94 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	100	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	63 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	25 1/4	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence		25 1/4	1/16	
Do. in New York	...	54 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin.		20·39 1/2		3/4
Do. do. do. New York.		4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2 o/o	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills.		1 1/4		1/8
3 months' sight				
Do. Indian Bank Bills.				
Do. 6 months' sight		1 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		1 5/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d.
*Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,400,000	Inc. £	5,00,000
Public Deposits	...£10,200,000	Inc. £	4,00,000
Other Deposits	...£46,200,000	Inc. £	2,00,000
Government Securities	£15,200,000	Inc. £	1,60,000
Other Securities	...£31,000,000	unchgd £	.....
Notes and Gold	...£28,900,000	Inc. £	4,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Steady with moderate business.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export 300 ,,
Imports ... ... 21,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ...6·60+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 7 13/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·08	5·04	5·51	5·23	5·12
+03	+01	—01	—03	—03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·08	5·02	4·99	4·99	
—03	—03	—03	—03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 6,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 3,500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 2,000 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... 7,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·50—10
Futures—Month of July 9·95—17 } Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. Oct. 9·26—10 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—1/8
Futures—Month of July 11·27—16
Do do Oct. 9·28—10
Closing Tone of Futures:—Easy.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—37 1/8—June-July—Hull—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 58 August-Sept.—Sellers—Dunkirk.
Brown Cawnpore, 51 1/4 July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43—June-July—Havre—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13s. 6d. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 10½d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6¼
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F.
India ... ... £ 5 14 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, Friday, 26th June, 1908.

Our report this week is up to Thursday evening, it being a General Holiday to-day, and all markets closed for the King's Birthday.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	15,06,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	7,55,000
Sundries	80,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	39,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	2,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	3,59,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	2,86,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	9,35,000
Bullion	.....	22,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	4,55,000
Sundries	37,000	.....
Cash	28,73,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 10 lakhs were offered, but only 1·60 lakh was allotted at 1s. 3 29/32d. During the week ending on Tuesday evening last the amount sold was 10 lakhs, and for next week 10 lakhs is again advertised.

The mail of the 12th June brings £110,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs.	60,000
Bombay	... ...	,,	nil.
Madras	... ...	,,	10,10,000
		Total... Rs.	10,70,000

The mail of the 19th June brings £110,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	... ...	,,	5,80,000
Madras	... ...	,,	4,20,000
		Total... Rs.	10,00,000

The mail of the 26th June brings £100,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... .	Rs.	40,000
Bombay	... ...	,,	10,000
Madras	... ...	,,	1,10,000
		Total... Rs.	1,60,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	153	171,098	348,809
Central India ...	511	57,930	124,983
Surat and Nugger ...	1,113	112,582	283,737
Berars	519	314,418	465,233
Central Provinces ...	569	241,040	306,743
Total Comras...	2,865	897,068	1,479,568
Broach	4,406	155,572	294,421
Ahmedabad ...	1,340	103,361	277,340
Broach and Dharwar.	7,753	155,211	143,022
Westerns	1,085	13,893	12,516
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	331	320,727	497,098
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,042	33,799	90,411
Total	2,987	49,959	14,146
Kurrachee	112	1,793	2,474
Sind	nil	14,508	19,019
Kattywar	232	6,178	1,752
Sundries	nil	791	686
Totals...	12,703	1,878,836	2,832,113

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week 19th to 24th June ...	22,703	51,303	—28,600
Receipts from 1st Oct to 24th June	1,878,833	2,832,113	—953,277
Shipments for the week 19th to 24th June ...			
Europe	9,227	13,975	—4,748
China	8,482	14,476	—5,994
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	17,709	28,451	—10,742
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 24th June.			
Europe	546,476	1,018,159	—471,683
China	28,973	39,680	—10,707
Japan	300,804	546,972	—246,069
Coast Ports ...	33,230	54,585	—21,355
Total ...	909,483	1,659,297	—749,814
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	8,734	19,736	—10,972
China	5,962	7,846	—1,884
Japan			
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 30th May 1908.—10,888 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 14th March 1908,—18,828 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	278,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 24th June 08.	1,878,836	,,
	2,253,836	,,
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 24th June 1908	909,483	,,
	1,346,353	,,
Afloat	14,726	,,
	1,331,627	,,
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	829,900	,,
Stock in all hands on	501,727	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

At the commencement of the week under review there was a sharp decline in near futures in the American market, particularly in New York, while New Crop rates were also lower owing to favourable weather reports. Later on there was a recovery followed by another drop and the result of these fluctuations will be found in our usual weekly table below. Changes on the week are somewhat irregular as the Liverpool Market did not follow the drop in America but has remained comparatively steady.

Though the week-end figures received last week were more bearish, there is still a considerable amount of strength in old crop positions, and in Liverpool there seems little chance of a material decline, unless there is a marked improvement in the statistical position, as stocks there are small.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·63	6·60	—03
Futures, June-July.	5·97	5·93	—04
Do. Dec-Jan.	5·12	5·02	—10
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	11·90	11·50	—40
Futures, July ...	10·76	9·95	—81
Do. Oct. ...	9·59	9·26	—33
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	11 1/4	11 1/2	—5/16
Futures, July ...	11·81	11·27	—54
Do. Oct. ...	9·69	9·29	—40

In spite of the sharp decline in America there has been little change in prices in our market during the past week. Contracts rates are almost the same as those ruling last Friday. There has been practically nothing doing in Old Crop, but for New Crop there was a little enquiry by shippers early in the week, and a few hundred bales of fine M. G. Damangaum Poolgaum and fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola, for January delivery, changed hands at Rs. 213 and Rs. 207-8 respectively.

For ready cotton the chief demand has again been from Japan, and the enquiry has run on much the same lines as last week, viz: high class Oomras, Bengals and Broach. Shippers to Europe are almost out of the market, and have bought but sparingly, and Mills have been buying only against their immediate requirements.

Receipts for the six days are 22,703 bales and the falling-off in the total receipts as compared with last year amounts to 953,000 bales.

Although moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast, the Monsoon current continues weak, and anxiety is being felt at the absence of rain in the interior. The early sowings in the Berars are failing for want of moisture: but as a storm is now sweeping across from the Bay of Bengal, general rain may be looked for in the Central Provinces and Berars.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219/20	
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	213	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	206	
Fine M. G. Ootties	198	
F. i. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/2	
Good Westerns ...	200	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	
NEW CROP.		
	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	...241	March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 207/8	Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 195	
,, ,, Oomra Fair Staple	...205/5	
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	... 191/2	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 181	

FREIGHTS.

The market is very dull with only a small business passing.

We quote as under :—

Antwerp	July-August	8s.	
Dunkirk	,, ...	9s. to 9s. 6d.	
Havre	,, ...	9s.	
Hamburg	,, ...	9s.	
Marseilles	,, ...	8s. 6d.	
Trieste, Venice	,, ...	15s.	
Liverpool	,, ...	8s. 6d.	
Hull	,, ...	8s. 6d.	

The "Anchor Line" quotes July-August 8s. 6d. to 9s.

The "Rubattino," July-August, Trieste and Venice 14s. 6d. seeds 15s. cotton.

The "P. & O." rates for July-August are 8s. 6d. to 9s.

The s. s. "Ville de Tamatave" has been fixed during the week at 8s. 6d. p. p.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the six days ended at 6 p. m. on Wednesday.

Wheat	26,302	cwts.
Linseed	19,414	,,
Rapeseed	17,909	,,
Gingellyseed	3,315	,,
Poppyseed	18,493	,,
Groundnuts	273	,,
Castorseed	14,145	,,
Rice	74,477	,,
Myrabollams	7,363	,,
Cottonseed	24,000	,,
Mowraseed	3,714	,,
Gram	3,077	,,
Jowar	453	,,
Maize	8	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady, with only slight fluctuations during the week. There has been a moderate demand at times but at the close there is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
September	,,	8 15 0	R. T.
New Crop March-April	,,	8 5 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Prices have given way 1 to 2 annas per cwt. during the week, and the enquiry has been limited.

We quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ...	,,	9 3 6	,,
July ,, ,, ...	,,	9 12 6	R. T.
,, Yellow Guzerat ...	,,	10 4 0	B. T.
,, ,, Cawnpore...	,,	10 2 0	,,
New Brown Delhi April-May		8 7 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Owing to the scarcity of stocks rates are stiffer.

A small business has been done, and the season is now practically at an end.

We quote :—

Muggy	Rs.	56 8 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	58 0 0	
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	57 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

The market has been firm with a fair business passing.

We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs.	10 12 0 to Rs. 10 13 0	B. T.
September	,,	11 2 0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

Has ruled quiet but steady with a small business doing. Quotations are :—

Ready...	Rs.	31 8 0	
October	,,	31 14 0	

Cottonseed :—

The market has been steady throughout the week with business doing at the following rates :—

Ready ...	Rs.	26 0 0 to Rs. 26 8 0	

Mowraseed :—

The market has ruled firm with a good demand and prices have advanced. We quote at the close with business doing :—

Ready	Rs.	5 10 0	B. T.

Wheat :—

The market has been firmer, but there is nothing doing for export. We quote :—

White Karachi	Rs.	5 13 6	B. T.
,, Delhi, June-July ...	,,	6 6 0	R. T.
,, Aug-Sept ...	,,	6 5 0	,,
New White Delhi April-May	,,	5 8 6	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—We have no change to report this week and the market continues quiet but steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—There has not been any change in the state of this market during the week.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is dull and there is no expectation of a demand springing up until satisfactory reports of the rains are received from up-country.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet and unchanged and prices keep fairly steady.

DHOOTIES.—The market is very dull. There is no demand in the bazaar, and there is no business doing at present. Home prices are very firm.

METALS.

COPPER.—Prices, both here and at Home, show no change. The demand for consumption has become so insignificant, and has continued so far such a long time, that native buyers have agreed amongst themselves not to buy copper or yellow metal, to arrive, for a period of two months. Whether this arrangement will be carried out or not remains to be seen.

YELLOW METAL has shown some weakness at Home, but prices here are well maintained owing to the combination amongst buyers.

COALS.

The market still remains quiet with no business passing. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	,, 20	0	0	per ton.
Yorkshire	,, 19	0	0	,,
Davison's	,, 18	8	0	,,
Desherghur	,, 15	4	0	,,
Seebpore	,, 14	12	0	,,
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	,, 14	12	0	,,
Shaw's Anthracite ...	,, 14	12	0	,,
Shaw's Standard ...	,, 14	0	0	,,
Hielger's Anthracite ...	,, 15	0	0	,,
Hielger's Standard ...	,, 14	4	0	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the Market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah Bulk loose, Swan Brand ...	Rs. 2 14 0	per unit.
,, new tins ,, ,, ...	Rs. 3 8 0	per pair.
Roumanian Bulk loose, Ship Brand ...	Rs. 3 4 0	per unit
,, new tins ,, ,, ...	Rs. 3 14 0	per pair.
Russian Bulk, R. Sun Brand ...	Rs. 3 6 0	per unit.
,, new tins ,, ,, ...	Re. 4 0 0	per pair.
Anchor Cases	Rs. 4 6 0	per case.

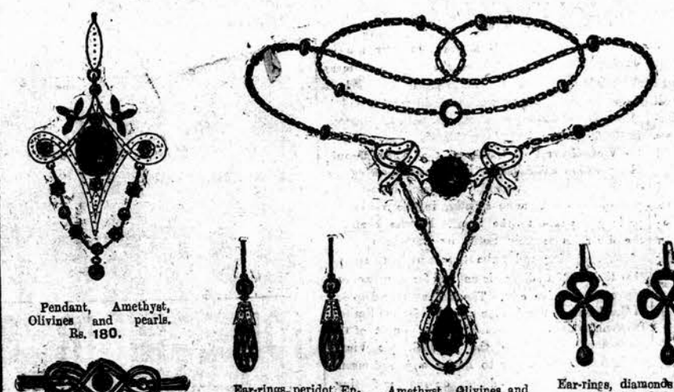
SHARES.

The market is dull and the prices have declined during the week. Business also was limited owing to two holidays intervening. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,397 1-2. Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 64, and Indian Specie Bank shares at and about Rs. 54 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badam Piles are steady at Rs. 122, Bombay-Burmah's are at Rs. 9,850 and quarter shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 2,560. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co., Ld. shares have been put through at Rs. 161 1-2, and Ordinary shares at Rs. 152. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 340 have gradually dropped to Rs. 315, and 6 per cent. Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 271, at which rate small transactions are reported. Central India Mining Co., shares are weak at Rs. 370. Shivrajpur's are at Rs. 37 and Bamankna's at Rs. 9. The Port Canning and Land and Improvement Co., Ld., are unchanged at Rs. 465. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld., (lots of 10 Ordinary and one Defered share) are quiet at Rs. 11 discount per share, and single Defered shares have changed hands at Rs. 53. In Mill Companies Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,710. Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,065. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 101 1-4, and Currimbhai's at Rs. 1,025. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 675. Century's (New Shares) are quiet at Rs. 390. Transactions in Coorla Mill shares are reported at Rs. 760. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 365. Empress' are quiet at Rs. 330. Hindustan's have changed hands at Rs. 535. Howard and Bullough's are weak at Rs. 495. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 168-3-4. Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 725, and Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,410. Manekji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,150 closed at Rs. 3,125 for July Settlement, Morarji Goculdas Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 2,960. A good lot of New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ld., has been put through at Rs. 187 1-2. Phoenix have changed hands at Rs. 100, and Presidency Mill shares at Rs. 620. Swadeshi's have gradually declined to Rs. 1,310. Press shares are unchanged with little doing. New Prince of Wales' shares have improved to Rs. 495. Mofussil's are unchanged at Rs. 630, and Munmar's at Rs. 280. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 570. Amritsar-Patti's have changed hands at Rs. 118, and Ahmedabad-Dholkas at Rs. 102. Tapti-Valley's are quiet at Rs. 417 1-2. The rest are unchanged.

Latest quotations received on 26th June from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons ...	88½
Eries ...	19½
Unions ...	148
Southern Pref. (American) ...	44½
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	164¼
Grand Trunk 1st Pref ...	101
Buenos Great Southern Ordy ...	122½
Burma Railway ...	106½
Nizam's State Railway ...	110½
South Indian Railway (1910) ...	103½
Southern Punjab Railway ...	132¼
Brighton A (Berthas) ...	83
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	44½
Great Western (Ord.) ...	122
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	207½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co (fully paid) ...	3¼
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	10
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	3¼
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference ...	4⅛
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4 7/16
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6 5/16
Calcutta Trams ...	6
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£3 5s. 0d.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	92½
Chartered of S. Africa ...	15s. 9d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	3½
East Rands ...	4 7/16
Rand Mines ...	6⅜
Tanganyikas ...	3½
Mysore Gold ...	4 1/16
Champion Reefs ...	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ...	2s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	2 1/16
Nundydroog ...	24s.
Anaconda Copper ...	8⅝
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	65⅝
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	20s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	7½
Orova Brownhill ...	13s. 6d.
Witbwatersrand Deep ...	4¼
New Kleinfontein ...	2 1/16
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	2 1/16

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 60.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

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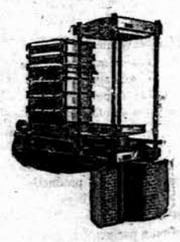

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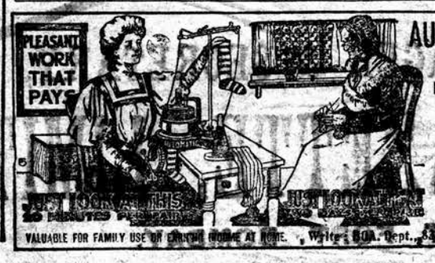

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